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JOINT USSR-CSSR-HUNGARY MANEUVERS CONTINUE

7 February Activities

AU091153 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[CTK report: "Appreciation of Combat Skills; Beginning of Joint Exercises of CSSR, USSR, and Hungarian Troops"]

[Text] Bohemia -- Joint exercises of troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army started with the first combat operations yesterday. The exercises, which are taking place in the area of Podebrady, Liberec, Karlovy Vary, and Plzen, will last until 11 February.

The allied troops took up defensive positions in the designated areas. In the course of the day, the "adversary" launched the offensive. Border guard units were engaged in defensive combat and, acting in close cooperation with Czechoslovak motorized infantry units, effected a withdrawal in combat. Motorized infantry and tank units of the Czechoslovak People's Army conducted active defensive combat during the day, making use of counterattacks, roadblocks erected by engineer troops, and natural obstacles in a mountainous and forested terrain. In the morning hours, Soviet Army units also began to move into their starting positions. In the course of the transfer, they practiced overcoming areas contaminated by chemical substances. The "adversary's" futher advance was halted by the counterattack of a Czechoslovak People's Army tank formation. Soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army, too, are getting ready for combat activity.

Yesterday's combat operations included the liquidation of the "adversary's" tactical airborne landing in the rear of our troops. This operation was watched by Colonel General Frantisek Vesely, commander of the Western Military District, and Colonel General Gregoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in the CSSR. The "adversary" supported the landing operation by means of attacking fighter planes and heavily armed helicopter gunships. Under changing weather conditions, in which the entire combat activity was hampered by rain mixed with snow, strong winds, and snowstorms, the task of the Air Force, Czechoslovak motorized infantry units, and Soviet tank units was to thwart the "adversary's" landing as quickly as possible. "During training, we spend hundreds of hours flying in similarly exacting weather conditions. We will fulfill the set combat task," Captain Vladimir Kuzin, pilot 1st class, told the CTK correspondent shortly before taking off. After an accurately timed air attack, during which the Soviet pilots of MIG-23 planes demonstrated their true combat skill, the snow-covered plains resounded with the roaring engines of armored personnel carriers and tanks. Their crews demonstrated outstanding coordination in conducting their attack and were destroying the adversary by accurately aimed fire. Not only commanders had to demonstrate their proficiency, but also the drivers who, skillfully steering their vehicles in boggy terrain, capitalized on hundreds of hours of training. Quick orientation in terrain was also displayed by the gunners, for whom the accuracy of hits was made difficult by strong winds and impaired visibility. Despite tenacious resistance by the "adversary," one of yesterday's key combat tasks was fulfilled and the "adversary's" landing operation was liquidated.

From the very first moments, the combat operations of our, Soviet, and Hungarian troops have confirmed the great combat abilities and moral qualities of the members of the armies taking part in the exercise. Sergeant Yevgeniy Marikal, chairman of a Komsomol organization, told the CTK correspondent: "We, as Komsomol members of the best unit of our tank formation, have called on all units of the Soviet Army taking part in the joint exercise to fulfill the tasks in an outstanding manner. We will spare no effort and display all our military skills to achieve this goal."

The combat skills of members of a Czechoslovak motorized infantry unit were commended by Col Gen Frantisek Vesely, commander of the Western Military District.

River-Crossing Exercise

LD0820[illegible]4 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The exercising troops have reached a river. On the opposite bank of the obstacle the enemy's defensive positions are located. The armored personnel carriers of our own units' attacking front wave negotiated the water obstacle without stopping. In order to ferry heavy combat technology, GSP [Glattdeckschubprahm, flat-deck ferryboat] self-propelled vehicles of the engineering units were launched and in the shortest possible time they ferried tanks of the first wave to support the front units. After that, individual sections of a pontoon bridge left the muddy banks for the water. The line of transport was being jointly built by Soviet and Czechoslovak sappers combat engineers, for the first time literally in the same joint collective. They have the same profession, the same training -- and in the fight against time they demonstrated the same selflessness and skills. Combat engineering technology today includes a wide variety of modern means, but even so much ordinary military sweat, know-how and strength are required.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified interviewer] Comrade Minister, how do you assess today's operation?

[Presumably Minister of National defense Martin Dzur, in Slovak] Well, it is too soon for that. One must put it in the context of the whole exercises. But what we have seen here during the river-crossing operation, a joint action by our troops and Soviet troops -- the joint building of a bridge -- has demonstrated that the troops are well-prepared and well-tuned and that their joint activity is of truly good standards. [end recording]

Practice Attack

LD091756 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] The joint exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army continued today, after a regrouping of forces [po preskuneni sil], with an attack on enemy positions. The combat activities were observed again today by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Colonel-General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander-in-chief of the joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states attached to the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense; and Colonel General Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia.

At present, political, agitation, and propaganda work is in full swing. A joint friendly meeting of the members of the participating armies in one tank unit has taken place. The aim of this meeting was to strengthen mutual coordination and foster firm friendships. By fulfilling today's tasks, the members of the fraternal armies have shown their great combat mastery, the necessary coordination between staff and troops, and a high level of readiness to defend the countries of the Warsaw Pact.

BULGARIA'S GANEV PROMOTES NUCLEAR-FREE BALKANS

AU091530 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Feb 84 p 7

[Article by Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs: "Important Step Toward the Consolidation of Trust and Security in the Balkans"]

[Text] The February meeting of qualified government experts from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia in Athens will undoubtedly represent a forum for a useful exchange of opinions on many important problems of security and good-neighborly relations in the Balkans.

The fact that this forum will be taking place at the same time as the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is quite significant. Although different in character and importance, both conferences demonstrate the European peoples' concern about the increased danger of a nuclear disaster, which has recently been aggravated by the deployment of new American nuclear first-strike weapons on the territories of certain West European countries. This short-sighted action introduces a qualitatively new, destabilizing element into the political and military-strategic situation in Europe. This element cannot fail to evoke the concern and indignation of the peace-loving public, as well as its efforts to resolutely and effectively react against the militarist trend pursued by the United States and some of its NATO allies -- a trend that is disastrous for mankind.

Will both forums turn out to be rays of hope for the European peoples? Will they find a way out of the situation that has developed to such an alarming extent? The answer to these questions will above all depend upon the readiness of the participants to adopt the necessary important measures likely to revive the development of the European process and return it to the course of detente, as well as to sensitively reduce the existing military confrontation.

As regards the governments of the Balkan countries, they have a splendid opportunity of meeting in Athens in order to express their peoples' profound aspiration to free themselves of the nuclear threat and to live under the conditions of lasting peace and good-neighborly relations. Such are the expectations of the public and of the broad strata of the population in all Balkan countries, but also in more distant countries.

It is a universally known fact that as a result of joint efforts by the Balkan states in recent years the situation in the Balkans has remained comparatively calm. A diversified infrastructure of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural sectors has been created and is actively operating. Opportunities of multilateral, mutually advantageous contacts have been mapped out in various directions, and bilateral efforts for consolidating understanding, trust and good-neighborly relations have been successfully added to this. The ideas of peace, stability, and peaceful coexistence, as well as cooperation among states with different social systems in the Balkan area, are evoking ever-growing response and support among the public and the peoples of the Balkan states.

All this represents a positive prerequisite for successful work at the Athens meeting. Let us hope that this positive potential will be fully utilized.

According to the unanimously adopted agenda, the meeting is expected to review cooperation among Balkan states in various sectors and to map out the paths for further consolidating the atmosphere of trust, good-neighborliness, security, and cooperation, as well as to discuss the procedures aimed at transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

In this connection it is natural that the question of removing nuclear arms from our area and transforming it into a nuclear-free zone should be at the center of the exchange of opinions at the Athens conference.

This is so, because in facing an immediate threat of nuclear conflict there is no and there can be no more urgent or more important task than that of promptly securing the safety of the countries situated in this area against the possible use or threat to use nuclear weapons, or the task of eliminating any kind of risk created by the nuclear arms race, prompted by imperialism, which threatens the Balkan peoples as well.

Naturally, there are other issues of cooperation, which are of common interest and will be discussed at the Athens meeting. We should, however, by no means forget that the majority of these issues are the subjects of numerous other multilateral Balkan conferences, including some that have already become traditional. In addition to this, important problems of confidence building and security are being discussed at the Stockholm conference. At the same time, no one can seriously dispute that because of the danger represented by nuclear weapons, the liberation of the Balkan area from such weapons must be regarded as a task of primary importance, as the first and most urgent step in this direction. This question literally concerns everybody's life; it concerns all Balkan peoples.

The fact that the majority of the countries in this area belong to different military-political blocs cannot be regarded, a priori, as an obstacle to their participation in a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. The establishment of such a zone does not require any of the countries to withdraw from any military bloc as long as these blocs still exist. The participation in a nuclear-free zone does not require any country to renounce the security guarantees to which it is entitled by virtue of the agreement it has signed as a member of a particular security system.

The establishment of a nuclear-free zone is not likely to disrupt the balance of forces on a subregional or regional scale, namely, in the Balkans or in Europe. This is so because a decision to create such a zone can only be the result of negotiations conducted on the basis of equal rights among the interested countries, based on equal security and according to the principle of not affecting the security of any of the military blocs, or the security of the nuclear and nonnuclear states participating in these blocs. At the same time, the demand that the global problems of disarmament must be solved first of all as a preliminary condition for establishing a nuclear-free zone relegates the Balkan countries and peoples to a state of passivity and paralyzes their peace-loving potential. This obviously contradicts the interests and security of the Balkan states and of universal peace and security as a whole.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to persist in its consistent, active, and constructive efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, because it has a vital interest in this and is sincerely striving to protect the sphere from dissemination of nuclear weapons, as well as to achieve the complete elimination of nuclear arms arsenals of all states.

As Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, declared, the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone conforms to the interests of all Balkan peoples. "This is likely to represent an essential contribution to the improvement of the political atmosphere, to the gradual transformation of Europe into a nuclear-free continent; it is likely to represent a new victory of peace."

There is no doubt that the further intensification of all public forces interested in consolidating the peoples' peace and security is a guarantee for the successful implementation of this lofty idea.

The Bulgarian delegation that will participate in the forthcoming experts' meeting in Athens will be guided by this basic, unequivocal, and realistic understanding, so that the conference may become a real step toward consolidating trust and security in the Balkans and in Europe.

MINISTER PANKOV SIGNS CHEMICAL PROGRAM WITH SFRY

AU091643 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, paid a visit to Yugoslavia from 6 to 9 February. He had talks there with his colleague Rade Pavlovic. The two ministers signed a program for further cooperation in the sphere of chemical industry up to 1990. Four agreements between the Bulgarian enterprise Khimimport and Yugoslav chemical enterprises on long-term cooperation and mutual deliveries were also signed. The mutual deliveries of chemical products are envisaged to amount to $130 million in 1984 and more than $400 million in 1986. The Yugoslav press stressed that this was the largest business deal of the past few years.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES TELEGRAM FROM MARKOVIC

AU081151 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has received a telegram from Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, thanking him for the congratulations conveyed on the occasion of Yugoslav Day of the Republic. The telegram expresses confidence that the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the BCP as well as between our two neighboring countries will continue to develop in the future in the interests of both peoples and for the sake of peace, progress, and socialism throughout the world.

LEADERS ATTEND SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE

AU091641 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] The closing session of the scientific-practical conference on science, labor productivity, and quality continued in various sections this afternoon. This conference, organized by RABOTNICHESKO DELO for just the national party conference, was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov. The plenary session discussed the role of science in resolving tasks of scientific-technical progress in Bulgaria, scientific-technical progress as a main factor for high productivity and quality, and some factors determining the quality of scientific-research and scientific-implementation activity.

PARTY DAILY REVIEWS NEW ZHIVKOV VOLUME

AU091544 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] (BTA) -- The 29th volume of the collected works of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, is already a fact in our sociopolitical life. It has been published by the Partizdat Publishing House.

The edition encompasses the period from April to October 1979 and includes speeches, theses, interviews, and greeting messages to outstanding Bulgarian and foreign party and state leaders, as well as to BCP functionaries, party organizations, and workers collectives, to heroes of labor, and to distinguished literary figures, artists, cultural and scientific workers, to sportsmen, and to international forums taking place in our country and abroad. Our country's and party's first leader discusses and reviews important issues of the domestic and foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, questions of trust and understanding in the Balkans, as well as the problem of detente as the only sensible alternative of our days.

The volume contains speeches delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov during his visits to Greece, Turkey, the CSSR, Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos, and during the visits of party and state delegations and leaders from other countries to Bulgaria.

The volume contains speeches and other works concerning the socialist way of life in our country, the perfection of the Bulgarian educational system, and the successful application of the economic mechanism in agriculture. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's address to the Soviet people on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, which was reprinted in the periodical OGONEK, is included in the aforementioned volume. The volume also contains other statements by Todor Zhivkov reflecting the strong impact of our fraternal links with the great Soviet people -- an example of active socialist internationalism.

"Holiday of Friendship and Solidarity Among Children From All Continents," "Friendship, Born Under Bulgaria's Skies" -- these headlines [on Zhivkov statements] are connected with the international "Banner of Peace" Children's Assembly which was held in Sofia in August 1979.

EDITORIAL STRESSES INNER-PARTY DEMOCRACY

AU071827 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Communists' Opinion"]

[Text] We are no longer surprised when Communists, speaking at their meetings, adopt a stand which does not coincide with the proposals submitted by the respective BCP committee, or by the bureau of the respective basic organization in the case of decisions, or as regards the composition of a leading organ that is about to be elected. Such facts are accepted as quite natural, confirming the principles and norms of party life, whenever the opinions expressed are in conformity with the collective and public interests.

Thus, for example, the Communists from the assembly base attached to the Ministry of Production and Trade with Consumer Goods, whose headquarters is situated in Stara Zagora, once more proposed and confirmed the candidacy of their former secretary. He had not been included in the list of candidates because of his justified argument that he had served several years in this post, had other engagements, and there was need for innovation. The man recommended to be his successor had the necessary qualifications, but nevertheless, the Communists took advantage of their right and obligation to trust the man who in their opinion most deserved to be their political leader. There are also frequent cases when such proposals are rejected for the opposite reasons: because the candidate lacks qualifications and prestige, because of psychological incompatibility, or so forth. In all cases, the party collective is entitled to decide.

The role the BCP is now playing in our political system as a leading and guiding force of society makes it necessary to truly respect the opinion of the party members. The principles of democratic centralism, which lie at the foundation of inner-party democracy and an efficient party leadership, demand that conditions be created for a democratic debate on all questions, for bold criticism, and for honest self-criticism, as well as for an open exchange of views that are of interest to everyone.

The party always has confirmed the understanding that it is impossible to play a leading role without being acquainted with the thoughts of the Communists and of all working people on vital problems of development, that it is impossible to play this role unless we listen to the voice of workers and Communists.

Nevertheless, if we should stop here, it would mean that we have accomplished only half of our task. It would be logical to pursue the correct understanding and approach in consistent actions aimed at a purpose-oriented and well organized scrutiny, research, and propagation of the Communists' opinion. Many party organizations are applying an active system of work on questions, critical remarks, proposals, and recommendations, and we would like to point out the positive experience at Vratsa Okrug in this respect. In such cases the municipal BCP committee at the okrug center is organizing a special information control group which is obliged to propagate this social information and to submit it to the respective organs and leaders, as well as to see to a timely solution of problems and submission of answers.

A true respect for the Communists' opinion exists when the rational nucleus, the very idea of this opinion, is taken into consideration and implemented in practical experience. The party organizations in Pomorie, for example, are engaged in public research on the opinion of the Communists and implement such opinions in their practical experience, even in compiling the plans for the work and agenda of party meetings.

A systematic party control, the propagation of the results stemming from accomplished tasks, as well as from past activities -- all these are important prerequisites for the efficiency of the activities mentioned above. The basic party organization attached to the Bankya Rayon People's Council has introduced the practice at every meeting to assess the accomplished tasks and the future activities in relation to the proposals submitted and to the questions previously asked. A practical and dynamic approach exerts a strong impact upon the consciousness, modd, and behavior of the party members. In becoming aware of the fact that their opinions are respected, they will even more actively participate in the work of their party organization, in accomplishing their professional and production tasks, and in implementing the party's April line. This will give new impetus to inner-party and socialist democracy as well.

Taking into consideration the exceptional and steadily expanding social significance of this problem, the party, particularly since the April 1956 plenum, has always paid great attention to the work dealing with questions, critical remarks, proposals, and recommendations submitted by Communists. The exchange of membership cards and the review of the role and fighting capacity of the basic party organizations in implementing the decisions adopted at the 12th BCP Congress exerted a beneficial effect in this respect. The increased political and working efforts of the Communists are stimulated by the highly responsible tasks which they have now been entrusted with, such as: the intensification of production and of all social spheres, the improvement of quality and consolidation of discipline, and the application of the new economic approach and mechanism, which has no tolerance for those who are indifferent to the cause.

In pointing out the positive changes and trends, we should not silently pass over the existing shortcomings and their phenomena, such as: the practice of including questions of minor importance on the agenda; the lack of specificity, analysis, and critical approach in reports and statements; the limitation to one or the other method of criticism, verbosity and self-conceit; a narrow-minded social approach in the work of party organizations and giving exclusive priority to the initiative of the party committee and party bureau; disregard for critical remarks, proposals, and recommendations; and manifestations of formalistic attitude, cliches, and so forth.

Every Communist is entitled to his opinion. If we do not create the necessary prerequisites for this opinion to be expressed, if we do not apply this opinion to the collective cause, not only the individual suffers a loss, but society as a whole. This is the great responsibility of the party organizations and leading bodies: with even greater perseverance and consistency to assert the Communists' opinions as an active factor in perfecting inner-party life, in enhancing party leadership, so that the decisions and plans may be implemented as an expression of not only a personal but also a public stand.

PAPER COMMENTS ON THATCHER VISIT TO HUNGARY

AU091035 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Feb 84 p 7

[Miroslav Kubin commentary in "Foreign-Political Note" column: "How To Turn Things Upside Down"]

[Text] As we have already reported, British Prime Minister M. Thatcher visited Hungary last week. The commentaries which appeared in the British press after her return focus on her declaration that this visit was a contribution to relations between the East and the West. However, in view of the well-known cold war speeches, in which the representative of the British Conservative Party does not lag far behind the American President, certain commentators of the British press are querying her present declaration. The MORNING STAR wrote that, "politely said, this is like turning things upside down. During the last 5 years M. Thatcher has not let a single opportunity pass to reject all peace proposals and to give vent to her own malevolent rhetorics...."

Hella Pick, lady commentator of THE GUARDIAN, who can in no way be suspected of belonging to left-wing forces, even wrote that Thatcher is "deceiving her own self." In Budapest she made no concession regarding the West's position on intermediate-range nuclear missiles, Pick writes. "But it is this very missile deployment, combined with the unwillingness of Britain and France to acknowledge that their nuclear missiles must be included in calculating the West's nuclear arsenal, that led to the break-off of the Geneva negotiations.... She should realize that it is simply not sufficient to convince others of an iron resolve to work for a more peaceful world, as long as, apart from rhetorics and foreign travel, she is not also willing to show flexibility in substance."

How true; barren rhetorics and plowing the sand cannot contribute to an agreement. After all, this was tellingly shown by the American stand at the Geneva negotiations.

Regarding dialogue, nobody need try to convince the socialist countries about its usefulness and expediency. Our policy is oriented in this direction. In his replies to PRAVDA's questions on 24 January, Comrade Yuriy Andropov again underscored: "But the dialogue must be conducted on the basis of equality, and not from positions of strength, as proposed by Ronald Reagan. A dialogue cannot be conducted just for its own sake. It must be aimed at achieving specific agreements. It is necessary to conduct it honestly, and not to strive to make use of it for time-serving goals."

And the British prime minister is adhering to just such a time-serving line. She wants to create the illusion among the public that the installation of new American nuclear weapons has changed nothing at all in Europe. She is trying to make it appear that her government has no direct responsibility for the fact that American first-strike nuclear weapons have been deployed in Britain against the will of the British people; and for the fact that they are targeted against the socialist countries, with which Thatcher would now like to conduct a dialogue. The grave, fatal responsibility for agreeing to the deployment of these American nuclear missiles cannot be denied -- neither before the public, nor before history. The British press, too, has reached this conclusion.

No dialogue can be conducted with the socialist countries in the shadow of threateningly targeted nuclear arms. But if the British prime minister is enthused about Reagan's recent "precept" that "strength and dialogue go hand in hand," she will achieve no success with such an attitude in the socialist countries.

LENART RECEIVES RCP CC SECRETARY DOBRESCU

LD091406 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Miu Dobrescu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee. He briefed the guest on the topical tasks of party organs and organizations in implementing the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress. The two representatives also talked about the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Romania and some foreign political questions.

Miu Dobrescu then placed bouquets of flowers on the monuments at Slavin and on the square of the Slovak National Uprising in tribute to the memory of the heroes of anti-fascist struggle.

HUSAK SENDS MESSAGE TO LUXEMBOURG CP'S URBANY

AU081307 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Feb 84 p 1

["Z"-signed report]

[Text] Prague, 6 Feb -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, congratulated Rene Urbany on his reelection as chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SAFETY

LD091323 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] The Committee for Industry and Building Trade of the Czech National Council is in session in Prague today. Vaclac Klement reports the following information:

This morning the deputies discussed a government-sponsored bill on state supervision of nuclear power equipment. They recalled the fact that the power station at Prunerov is the last classical power station, using coal, and that further development of our power base for the next 20 to 25 years rests solely in building nuclear power stations.

Stanislav Havel, chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for Nuclear Energy, briefed the deputies on the significance of the prepared bill. It involves setting up specialized state supervision that would secure maximum safety in all stages of the construction and production of nuclear equipment and thus protect the workers, as well as the neighboring inhabitants and the living environment from adverse effects. As Stanislav Havel said, in the entire production process of our nuclear power stations there has been no breakdown so far which would threaten the environment. The new bill is based on the fact that up to (?1995), 12 nuclear reactors, each with a 440 megawatt capacity, should be in production in our country, as well as 4 reactors with a capacity of 1 million megawatts each. If we were to replace their output with classical power station output, we would need over 60 million extra metric tons of coal, which is the present annual output of the North Bohemian lignite region.

The questions of the deputies on the further advantages of nuclear power stations were answered by Stanislav Havel by saying that nuclear power stations discharge 10-100 times less poisonous waste than classical power stations.

After a detailed discussion of each individual part of the new bill, the Committee for Industry and Building Trade of the Czech National Council voiced approval of its contents.

BRIGADE FORM OF WORK, REMUNERATION DISCUSSED

AU072015 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 2 February 1984 on page 4 and on 3 February on page 3 carries under the title "Utilizing the Management Abilities of Workers" a discussion in two installments of approximately 6,500 words each on the brigade form of work organization and remuneration in Slovakia.

The participants in the discussion, arranged by PRAVDA, are Jan Udvardy, deputy head of an unspecified CPSL Central Committee department; Otto Moncman, secretary of the Slovak Trade Union Council; Ladislav Jasik, lecturer of the Central Trade Union Council; and 10 middle-echelon employees of the Povazska Engineering Works' ball bearing plant in Pozazske Bystrica, of the Heavy Engineering Works in Dubnica nad Vahom, of the Construction Works in Nitra, and of the Chemko enterprise in Strazske. PRAVDA is represented by Chief Editor Bohus Travnicek, his deputy Arnost Bak, and two of the daily's economics experts.

In the discussion all participants regard the transition to the brigade form of the organization of work and remuneration, approved by the CSSR Government on 27 November 1980, as beneficial for the country's national economy. But there is some criticism, too.

In the first installment, asked what has made them try the brigade form in their enterprises, Józef Rapusak, deputy economic director of the Povazske Engineering Works, says the reason is the need to fulfill the plan's tasks, "which are increasingly demanding from year to year."

Asked "why the brigade forms are spreading so slowly -- is there anything that prevents their development?" -- Jasik answers: "I think that there is one obstacle to the development of the brigade forms -- the technocratic approach by responsible personnel to that problem. With the exception of a few enterprises -- their representatives are also attending today's discussion -- I do not know many other organizations in which they understand the introduction of the brigade form to be an eminently important political-economic task. Unfortunately, in many cases they understand the setting up of the brigades of the new type as they understand sometimes the setting up of the brigades of socialist labor. They select a collective, select a chief for it, hold a meeting, adopt a pledge, evaluate it, and that is essentially that."

In another part of the discussion, trade union official Moncman says that one had to admit in Slovakia inadequate attention is being paid to the preparatory stage of the transition to the brigade forms, and that "even formalism is not absent here." And although in Slovakia there are 110 enterprises with almost 500 collectives practicing the brigade forms of the organization of work and remuneration, "we must say that we are at a shy, somewhat reticent beginning of spreading it. We have good collectives too, but there are substantially more of those which have not arrived even at a halfway point yet and, not infrequently, there are brigades that exist on paper only. Why is this so? I think that in those organizations in which the brigades are not achieving the desired results, they underestimated precisely the importance of the preparatory stage. They simply did not realize that the first thing to do is to prepare people politically." They all had to be told -- and not only managers -- what the reasons are.

Speaking on the same subject, CPSL Central Committee Department head Udvardy says that it is not important how many brigades have been established in this or that enterprise, but "it is their results that are decisive. We know of instances when in some production collectives they had begun implementing the brigade form of the organization of work and remuneration, but had to stop it after a while -- and they assert that the work of the brigade has been only temporarily suspended. However, in the majority of cases the fact is that the organization's economic management was not able to fulfill the agreement it concluded with the brigade. This reveals inadequate preparation of the experiment. Creating prerequisites is extraordinarily important, the non-observance of the requirement negatively reflects in the political sphere."

Asked how satisfied the employees of his enterprise are with the progress achieved in the introduction of the brigade form, Jozef Pauer, chairman of the enterprise committee of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the Povazske Engineering Works, says that despite the genuine success achieved they are not satisfied, "particularly because a number of officials and ranking economic personnel are somehow marking time and are not resolving problems with their own initiatives. They are waiting to get from someone, from somewhere a further comprehensive document, literally an instruction, as to how to proceed. They do not realize that each collective has different conditions and therefore must tackle problems on individual basis. We are aware that this is a complex, a long-term process, but we cannot understand or accept the reasons given for the unwillingness to search with initiative for new ways to make production profitable," that is, reasons such as untenability of a plan or problems connected with unsatisfactory material supply, "by which the ranking personnel hide the fact that they have not eliminated their own shortcomings. Of course, we also cannot circumvent the fact that certain problems arise from the non-uniform procedure of the economic management agencies."

In the second installment, the participants devote themselves in considerable detail to discussing issues specifically connected with production in their enterprises. But also the country's media come under attack.

Discussing the brigades' preferential wage treatment, head of a brigade Frantisek Cibik and economist Stefan Sefranik of the Povazske Engineering Works criticize the media's approach to and their coverage of the subject.

Sefranik says that "the instruments of mass information and propaganda sometimes really put too much stress on remuneration," while Cibik states he was surprised by questions as to what the brigade form yields to an individual in terms of money, questions carried on television and published in some newspapers and periodicals. "This is no-good, incorrect propaganda for introducing the brigade form, propaganda leading into the undesirable riverbed of mammonism." Journalists approach the subject in a differentiated manner; some really want to universalize the best experience of the brigades, but there are also some who are "interested only in how much better off we are financially, and that does not sound good on television or look good in newspapers. Unfortunately, it is not only some journalists who are interested in this. It also is the main argument of some economic personnel when setting up brigades," Cibik says.

UNITY OF SOCIETAL, INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS VIEWED

AU081538 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by Professor Jaroslav Erneker, doctor of philosophy and of sciences and lecturer of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party, in the "On a Theoretical Topic" column: "The Dialectic Unity of the Social and the Individual in the Socialist Way of Life"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The problems of rearing the new man and of shaping both his orientations in terms of value, and his way of life, have currently become most urgent and topical. This is no coincidence, since in life there are concentrated relations between man and society, and both fundamental social changes and changes in the people's minds and in their activities are reflected in it.

One of the factors that promotes the maturing of the socialist quality in the way of life, of both the social groups and the individual, is the specific form -- THE DIALECTIC UNITY OF THE SOCIAL AND THE INDIVIDUAL -- which expresses the interaction of the objective and the subjective, as well as the level of the socialist man's active self-assertion in work and in the sociopolitical, cultural, and spiritual sphere of society.

The relationship between the societal and the individual in the socialist way of life is A DIALECTIC RELATIONSHIP; THIS MEANS THAT IT IS A COMPLICATED AND CONTROVERSIAL OBJECT-SUBJECT RELATIONSHIP, WHICH IS NOT STATIC. IT OPERATES THROUGHOUT THE STRUCTURE OF THE WAY OF LIFE, IN ALL ITS COMPONENTS, IN THE SPHERE OF MOTIVATION AND ACTIVITY.

It follows that the societal and the individual must be appraised in their interrelationship, as the result of the reciprocal interaction of man and society, in which the basic, determining influence is exerted by the socioeconomic and sociopolitical situation. However, it also follows that the relationship between the societal and the individual in the socialist way of life IS NOT A MIRROR IMAGE OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS. The influence of these conditions is transformed in a complicated way through material and spiritual factors, and it is reflected in man's mind and actions in various ways. Thus the unity of the societal and the individual depends not only on the quality of living conditions, but also on the level at which these conditions are mastered and on the effort that is devoted to their revolutionary transformation. That is also why THE COMMUNIST PARTY too, in consolidating the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life and in formulating the long-term and short-term goals of its development, improves and directs the process of transforming the societal into the individual, and motivates man to engage in activity which corresponds to the development logic of the socialist society and to the principles of its construction and defense.

Current social development, the process of building the advanced socialist society, is gradually establishing the best possible prerequisites for unifying the societal and the individual in the people's everyday activities. The elimination of private ownership of the means of production, the elimination of the exploitation system, and the establishment of socialist production relations make it possible to harmonize the basic economic, political, and spiritual interests, and to unify without conflicts individual phenomena of life and the all-social context of socialist values of life.

A favorable sociopolitical and moral atmosphere has been created for the active realization of the program of building the advanced socialist society, for the conscious acceptance of the Communist Party's political program by all working people. This makes it possible to develop the unity of the societal and the individual not in any abstract way, but BY COMPREHENSIVELY CREATING FAVORABLE SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND BY PERFECTING IDEO-EDUCATIONAL WORK which helps the subject of the way of life to actively adopt these conditions.

In the process of creating the unity of the societal and the individual, certain realistic forms of a qualitatively new social linkage are being established in the socialist way of life, both between man and society and between people reciprocally. But these links are not without contradictions.

Contradictions emerge that are connected with VESTIGES AND ANACHRONISMS which socialism inherits from the past, and which, to a certain extent, can be also modified by the socialist reality. It is here that we so clearly see the difference between the societal and the individual, which mainly results from the "inertia" of the individual mind and its lagging behind the social existence.

We also see here the operation of contradictions that reflect the reality of the CLASS-DIVIDED WORLD WITH ITS EXACERBATED CLASH OF IDEAS AND WITH THE IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION AGAINST SOCIALISM. As a result of the development of man and of his way of life, these contradictions are increasingly becoming the focal points for concepts with an anticommunist orientation, which strive to inculcate egoistic values into the motivation structure of socialist man, to distort the essence of alienation, and to misinterpret the creative possibilities of people in the socialist society.

Bourgeois propaganda, which today has become part and parcel of the preparations for a nuclear war, is striving to disrupt the defense, economic, and political strength of the socialist state by eroding the values of the socialist way of life. Currently, the escalation of anticommunist operations is concentrated on spreading nihilism and prospectless pessimism, on destabilizing the working people's attitudes toward life, and on undermining their socialist awareness. At the same time, the propaganda machinery of the leading circles of contemporary imperialism are fabricating stories about the substance of the socialist way of life and are manipulating public opinion in the West in the spirit of myths about the "Soviet military threat" and about the inevitability of stepping up armament expenditures in order to save the so-called "civilized way of life." These facts merely affirm the need to enhance the efficiency of ideological work, as was also stressed by Comrade Vasil Bilak at the recent Ninth CPCZ Central Committee session.

The relationship between the societal and the individual is also influenced by contradictions connected with the development of socialism itself -- contradictions between the way of life of both social groups and individuals, between the working sphere and that outside work, between the particular aspects of the way of life, between man's position as creator and his position as consumer, between the new and the old, and so forth. However, we also note here the operation of contradictions of a subjective nature, which take the shape of various shortcomings in the management and direction of the socialist way of life, and which are also caused by the people's low theoretical-methodological standards, by practicism or conservatism, or by an insufficient acquisition of knowledge.

The unity of the societal and the individual can be disrupted by partial conflicts whenever the unique is absolutized at the expense of the general, whenever the process of mastering social conditions by the subject of the way of life is deformed. Such situations occur whenever the place of the basic, all-social viewpoints that shape our life is usurped by an explicit, absolutized individualism.

As the antithesis of the socialist way of life, it orients man solely toward individual interests that are distinct from all-social interests, and which become the only criterion of all values.

Each instance of individualism, after all, results in manifestations of egotism, of distrust in the force of the socialist collective. It leads to a conflict between the interests of the individual and those of society, to consumer attitudes, and to petit bourgeois practices. We should also be alarmed by manifestations of slovenliness, parasitism, bribery, and enrichment at society's expense, as well as by manifestations of vandalism, gross vulgarity in everyday language, and frequently uncivilized behavior in everyday life. The cause of all this is still the superficial, often deformed grasp of the general demands of the socialist way of life which leads to the numerous variants of privatization, egotism, and lack of concern toward common issues and things.

Obviously, it will be necessary, both in the theoretical and in the institutional spheres, to pay more attention to this attitude of inertia toward social reality, an attitude which we call unconcern and indifference.

The development of the socialist way of life requires us to comprehensively improve our social conditions to the utmost so that they stimulate progressively oriented social activity which not only corresponds to the exacting demands of building and defending the advanced socialist society, but which simultaneously expands the budding features of the communist society's way of life.

The current needs of the development of the socialist way of life require A COMPREHENSIVE, PURPOSEFUL, AND SIMULTANEOUSLY SENSITIVE APPROACH toward the establishment of the unity of the societal and the individual, a unity that operates here as the expression of the personality's innermost substance, of its orientation, and of its ability to adequately reflect the relationships of the environment in which man lives and works. This means not only the need to perfect the socialist nature of socio-economic and socio-political social relations, but also the need TO DEVELOP THE STIMULATING CAPACITY OF A SPECIFIC MICROENVIRONMENT IN LIFE.

That is why the Communist Party fully appreciates the significance of SOCIALIST WORKING COLLECTIVES and why it fully utilizes their educational influence as the basic subjects of the production of material values -- as the closest microenvironment which makes it possible to adequately recognize and utilize the prevailing living conditions, to master the complicated forms of social life, and to realize the need for man's active employment. Collective relationships aid us to master those communist life ideals that contribute to making man subordinate the inessential goals of life to the essential ones, to preventing him from squandering his life's energy on secondary issues, and to enabling him to productively resolve the conflict siutations in his life. The significance of propagating the DESIRABLE MODELS OF BEHAVIOR is also not negligible -- models proceeding from the common interests of all working people in building the advanced socialist society.

The qualitatively new aspects that emerge in the realistic dialectics of the societal and the individual bring with them NEW DEMANDS ON THE ORGANIZATIONAL, IDEOLOGICAL, AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND OF ITS BASIC ORGANIZATIONS. The Communist Party guarantees the all-round and harmonious development of the personality. By fulfilling its responsible functions, the party establishes conditions for this development, deepens the unity of the personality and society, integrates comradely collective relations, and activates the progressively-oriented public opinion. It is, above all, the Communists who must provide the model of socialist quality in the way of life and who must contribute toward consolidating the socialist norms and values of that historic optimism that helps to lift man out of the isolation of the old contents and forms of life, and helps him not to drown the true sense of this life in pettifoggery.

It is imperative to point out the substance of the aims of the socialist way of life, as well as the fact that it is only with difficulty that they can be reached. It is imperative to make it easier for the people to search for an orientation in life that is filled with social optimism and with the humane values of building and defending the socialist society.

The unity of the societal and the individual, its production and reproduction, cannot be achieved in the socialist way of life either easily or simply. It can be achieved only by overcoming the various obstacles and conservative ways of thinking, by overcoming passive attitudes in life and the unwillingness to become involved in promoting common goals. That is also why it is becoming increasingly significant to comprehensively interlink and direct the working and leisure spheres of human life in a way that corresponds to the goals of forming a comprehensively developed socialist personality, so as to establish prerequisites for a gradual integration of the structure of the way of life.

However, this process knows no "easy" or "shortcut" path. Superficiality, rashness, lack of respect for objective living conditions: All this cannot deepen the unity of the societal and the individual on any account. On the other hand, however, it is impossible to postpone the solution of ripening problems, or to overlook the deformations emerging in this unity. Neither must one tolerate antisocial behavior and antisocial activity. This presumes that we search for, find, and creatively use those methods and means for unifying the societal and the individual that correspond to the present phase of the society's development, of the socialist way of life, and of the socialist personality. It is necessary to find and use those means and methods which, to quote V.I. Lenin, make it possible to win what is truly the majority of working people for an activity in which they can show what they can do, in which they can develop t h e i r a b i l i t i e s and in which they can apply their talents -- talents which abound among the people, talents which were downtrodden, beaten to death, and stifled under capitalism in thousands and millions of instances.

BRIEFS

USSR'S SHALAYEV HONORS WORKERS -- For exemplary fulfillment of Soviet orders and a significant contribution to the development of economic cooperation and international competition, Comrade Shalayev has presented 66 workers with the distinction of Shock Worker of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Present at the festive ceremony were Comrades Karel Hoffmann, Jindrich Polednik, and others. Comrade Shalayev praised the cooperation of the working people of the two countries. Almost 400 Soviet enterprises have established direct contacts with Czechoslovak ones, which have facilitated the better exchange and more active utilization of progressive experiences between work collectives. Comrade Shalayev said that the contribution of Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions to the development of socialist competition has multiplied and enriched the results of joint work in the sphere of the socialist economic integration. Everywhere we have met with an impressive work effort and the determination through honest work to contribute to the preservation of peace. [Excerpt] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 19 Jan 84 LD]

JOURNALISTIC COOPERATION WITH POLAND -- A protocol on cooperation between the Czechoslovak Journalists Union and the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic for 1984 was signed in Warsaw by S. Bachar and W. Bek on behalf of the two organizations. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Feb 84 p 7 AU]

SED POLITBURO SESSION PAYS TRIBUTE TO ANDROPOV

LD101251 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Feb (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo met in special session today to commemorate Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, great leader of the party of Lenin and the Soviet people, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, paid tribute to the life and work of Yuriy Andropov for strengthening and consolidating the socialist community and for safeguarding world peace. Erich Honecker stressed the important contribution made by Yuriy Andropov to the fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the SED, and between the USSR and the GDR, and as an outstanding leader of the international communist and labor movement. The Politburo said that the fight for peace and socialism, for which Yuriy Andropov had worked devotedly all his life, will be resolutely continued.

HONECKER LAYS FOUNDATION AT NEW BERLIN HOUSING AREA

LD091202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1013 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Feb (ADN) -- With the laying of the foundation-stone at the north-eastern Berlin city boundary by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, the construction of the new Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen housing area in the capital was started on Thursday.

Thirty-five thousand apartments will be built on an area of 327 hectares over the next 5 years, including community centers for approximately 100,000 citizens. With this future new housing area, second largest after Berlin-Marzahn, the social-political program of the SED -- with the housing program decided at the eighth party congress -- is being persistently continued.

Thousands of builders and inhabitants of the Weissensee city district cordially welcomed Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership at a rally on the occasion of the memorable event.

SED CONGRATULATES MINISTRY FOR STATE SECURITY

AU091452 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the minister, soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers, and generals of the GDR Ministry for State Security:

The SED Central Committee conveys cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to you on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Ministry for State Security.

With high readiness for performance and revolutionary vigilance, the members of the Ministry for State Security and the "Feliks Dzherzhinskiy" guard regiment have fulfilled the class assignment given by the 10th SED Congress and achieved outstanding results in the struggle against the enemies of socialism. In implementing the policy of securing peace and universally strengthening the GDR, they proved worthy of the confidence of the workers class and all working people.

The SED Central Committee expresses thanks for this and its recognition to you, dear Comrade Minister, to the party organizations, and to all Communists in the Ministry for State Security as well as to the scouts and patriots at the invisible front.

The extraordinary aggravation of the international situation, which is caused by the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in the FRG and other NATO states, requires that we now continue the struggle even more to avert a nuclear inferno. The GDR, together with the Soviet Union, the other fraternal countries, and with all forces ready for negotiations, consistently supports the ending of the arms race, the return to detente, and concrete disarmament measures in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

The SED Central Committee is convinced that the members of the Ministry for State Security and the "Feliks Dzherzhinskiy" guard regiment will not spare their strength to inflict further heavy defeats on the class enemy in the militant alliance with the Soviet Chekists and the other fraternal organs of the socialist community.

The fulfillment of the responsible tasks of the Ministry for State Security under the new conditions calls for strengthening the fighting strength of the party collectives and the uncompromising work of every Chekist.

We wish you much success, creative vigor, and all the best for your future work in the 35th year of the GDR.

The GDR Council of Ministers also conveyed congratulations.

HONECKER SENDS TELEGRAM TO LUXEMBOURG CP CHAIRMAN

AU081226 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following congratulatory telegram signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to Rene Urbany, chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party:

Dear Comrade Rene Urbany,

On the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party, I convey the most cordial congratulations to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

We wish you success, good health, and creative vigor in your responsible work.

SED DELEGATION ATTENDS NEW SPANISH CP CONGRESS

LD100032 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] The Spanish Communist Unity Congress ended today with the founding of a new communist party. The Central Committee unanimously elected Ignacio Gallego, a long-standing functionary in the Spanish working class movement, as secretary general. He is a former member of the Spanish Communist Party Executive Committee and former vice president of the Congress of Deputies.

Earlier, after thorough discussions, the over 1,000 delegates decided on the party statute and program. The documents support a Marxist-Leninist militant party of the Spanish working class. The congress passed several resolutions for peace and international security, for a party to change society, and for equal rights for women.

During the discussions, Ignacio Gallego stressed the need to extricate the Spanish Communist movement in Spain from the deep crisis of the past. There must be a party in Spain providing the alternatives of socialism and communism.

Taking part in the congress were delegations from foreign communist parties and national liberation movements, including a delegation from the SED Central Committee.

PALESTINIAN CP DELEGATION MEETS SED OFFICIAL

AU091521 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Feb 84 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, had talks in the Central Committee building with a delegation of the Palestinian Communist Party headed by Sulayman Najjab, member of the Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

Sulayman Najjab reported on the decisions of the first congress of his party and the contribution of the Palestinian Communists to the struggle for implementing the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, including the right to create an independent Palestinian state. He discussed the efforts of the Palestinian Communist Party to preserve the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement on the basis of the national program adopted by the 16th meeting of the Palestinian National Council and to defend the sovereign right of the PLO to make decisions as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Guenter Sieber discussed the orientation of the seventh SED Central Committee meeting to further strengthening the GDR in the 35th year of its existence and for an active peace policy of the socialist German state.

Both partners in the talks stressed the special responsibility of the communists for the broadest possible union of all forces that are prepared to oppose the policy of the most aggressive forces of the United States and its allies, which is endangering world peace. They stressed their full support for the detente and disarmament proposals of the USSR and the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states. At the same time, they stressed that it is possible and necessary to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian problem at the international Palestine conference called by the United Nations , proceeding from the peace plan worked out at the 12th Arab summit meeting in Fes.

In the open and comradely talks, the further strengthening of the fraternal relations between the SED and the Palestinian Communist Party was agreed on.

LANGE MEETS WITH SPD WOMEN'S DELEGATION 6 FEB

AU081223 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Inge Lange, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, received for a talk on Monday Inge Wettig-Danielmeier, president of the National Executive Committee of the working group of Social-Democratic women in the SPD. The open exchange of views centered on topical questions of securing peace by averting the dangers of a nuclear inferno and on women's issues. It was agreed to continue the contacts.

The talk was attended on the SPD side by Monika Maria Kramme, women's representative in the SPD Executive Committee, and on the SED side by Central Committee members Ilse Thiele, chairwoman of the Democratic Women's League, and Herbert Haeber, department head in the Central Committee.

POTSDAM COURT SENTENCES FRG CITIZEN TO PRISON

AU091453 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 7 February, 1984, the Potsdam Bezirk Court sentenced FRG citizen Christian Zellner to 6 and 1/2 years in prison for crimes under Section 105. The car used for the cirme -- a BMW with license plates M-TR 4434 -- was impounded. Zellner, who has various previous convictions for constant drug abuse, anticipated as a hired and paid agent of a criminal gang operating from the FRG and Berlin (West) in subversive actions on the GDR transit routes. In addition to that, he abused the generous traveling and visitors regulations and carried out investigative and courier trips on GDR territory. In accordance with his instructions, he disguised the implementation of the organized crimes as a tourist.

BRIEFS

SINDERMANN RECEIVES ECUADORAN ENVOY -- On Tuesday [24 January Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received for a farewell visit Christobal Montero Reese, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ecuador. The two interlocutors praised the positive development of bilateral relations and expressed the desire to expand and deepen cooperation in all fields. Horst Sindermann requested the ambassador to convey greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Dr Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, president of the Republic of Ecuador. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

PRK HEALTH MINISTER -- On 26 January, Dr Ludwig Mechlinger, GDR minister of health, had a meeting with Yit Kim Seng, minister of health of the PRK, who is visiting the GDR. Central to the talks were problems related to the further cooperation between the two countries in the health field. Phy Thach [spelling as published], ambassador of the People's Republic Kampuchea to the GDR, participated in the meeting. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

POLISH MINISTER VISITS -- Minister Franciszek Szlachcic, head of the Polish Committee for Standardization, Measurements, and Quality Control, visited the GDR for talks at the invitation of State Secretary Prof Dr Helmut Lilie, president of the GDR Office for Standardization, Measurements, and Commodity Control. Central to the talks were experiences accumulated in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and Seventh Central Committee Plenum in the sectors of science and technology. Particular attention was devoted to the tasks and results of the combines and enterprises in continuously enhancing and securing the quality of all products and in organizing an effective quality control. Talks about these problems were also conducted with SED Central Committee member Hermann Roeschel, head of the Central Committee Department for Research and Technical Development. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28/29 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO ICELAND -- On 26 January, Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of the Republic of Iceland, received GDR Ambassador Werner Krause for a farewell visit. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

CEMA SECRETARY ARRIVES, TALKS BEGIN 6 FEB

LD061812 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 6 (MTI) -- Invited by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, CMEA Secretary V.V. Sichov arrived on his first official visit to Budapest Monday, and negotiations opened in parliament.

LAZAR HOLDS TALKS WITH MONGOLIA'S RAGCHAA

LD091816 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 9 (MTI) -- In his Budapest office Thursday Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Mongolian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Intergovernmental Commission, attending the 17th meeting of the commission.

The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Present were Janos Borbandi, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Hungarian section of the commission, and Badamtaryn Baldoo, Mongolia's ambassador to Hungary.

Later in the day the delegation heads signed the protocol of the commission's meeting.

MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVES MEXICO FOR NICARAGUA

LD091627 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation has held talks in Mexico. Led by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, the delegation held talks with the leaders of the Mexican United Socialist Party. Matyas Szuros also met Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, the Mexican secretary of foreign relations. The Hungarian party delegation has left Mexico for Nicaragua.

1983 ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT PUBLISHED

AU071547 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 4 Feb 84 pp 6-7

["Report by the Central Statistical Office; the Development of the People's Economy in 1983"]

[Text] The main objectives of the 1983 plan for the people's economy -- improving external equilibrium and maintaining international solvency -- has been accomplished. The growth of exports was greater than in the preceding year. The real income and consumption of the population remained on the previous year's level. Those fixed assets which serve production and supplies have increased. Modernization of the economic activity structure has continued. The results of economic work were reduced by the continuously unfavorable external market situation, a loss of revenue due to changing external trade prices, and drought. Along with this, the intensification of the effectiveness of work, the modernization of products, and the improvement of competitiveness did not keep pace everywhere with requirements. Because of all this, the results are less than what was targeted in certain areas.

In 1983, total national income amounted to approximately 730 billion forints at current prices and -- on the basis of preliminary, partly estimated data -- exceeded somewhat that of 1982. The number of people employed in the material branches has decreased 1.5 percent. Work productivity has risen. The implementation of the programs aimed at economizing and taking better advantage of resources was successful. The use of materials and energy per production unit was reduced in most branches.

The energy supply was balanced during the year. Under the effect of the energy management program, the transformation of the production structure, and the mild weather at the beginning of the year, the amount of energy used by the people's economy was reduced by almost 2 percent. Both the material branches and the population used less energy than in the previous year. Domestic sources played a greater role in satisfying energy requirements. The substitution of other energy sources -- natural gas and electricity -- for oil and oil derivatives has continued.

Of the national income, 710,000-715,000 billion forints, 2-3 percent less than in 1982, was used. Although the level of that portion allotted to consumption remained unchanged, owing to a reduction of the volume of investments and a modification of inventories' growth, accumulation was approximately 20 percent lower than in the preceding year.

The most important development objectives of the socioeconomic programs serving the improvement of the infrastructural provisions of the population have been accomplished. In many areas serving the improvement of the living conditions of the population, the role of the population's resources as well as that of local resources has increased.

Producer and consumer price levels have risen to the planned extent. The financial position of enterprises and cooperatives was not balanced; more enterprises had liquidity difficulties than in the past. The increase of import prices exceeded that of export prices, and trade terms have deteriorated. State budget revenues increased more rapidly than outlays, the budget deficit was less than last year and lower than planned.

The Main Indexes of the 1983 Development of the People's Economy

	Planned in percentage	Actual compared with 1982
The national income	100.5-101.0	100-100.5
Domestic utilization	96-97	97-98
Industrial production	101-102	appr 101
National construction-assembly	97-98	97-98
Output of agricultural products	101-102	appr 97
Per capita real income	98-98.5	100-100.5
The population's consumption	99-99.5	appr 100
	billion forints	
Investments of socialist organs, at current prices	170-172	187

The Industry

Overall, industrial production has increased by approximately 1 percent, in accordance with the bottom limit of the planned target. The production of state industrial enterprises exceeded their production last year by 0.8 percent, and the production of industrial cooperatives decreased by 1.7 percent. The achievements of economic organizations of a new type -- small ventures and cooperatives and economic work partnerships -- considerably increased. In industrial production and sales, the rate of exports increased. Exports of industrial products considerably expanded in both principal clearing relationships. Industrial sales for domestic purposes decreased by 1.9 percent. Industry sold essentially the same amount to the population, 6.2 percent more for investment purposes, and 2.7 percent less to producer-users.

Expansion of production and increased sales were hindered by limited foreign market demand, the unfavorable development of world market prices, the intensification of competition, and -- on occasions -- the low technical standard and unsatisfactory quality and competitiveness of products. The modernization of products and adaption to market requirements progressed at a slower rate than necessary.

The number of people employed in industrial enterprises and cooperatives was 34,800, 2.3 percent less than in 1982. Of the main branches, the most substantial decline in manpower occurred in light industry, metallurgy, and the machine industry. Enterprise economic work partnerships played a significant role in alleviating the production difficulties arising from the reduction in personnel.

On the basis of the per capita output of the people employed, the productivity of enterprises and cooperatives increased 3.1 percent. The exploitation of our machine stock deteriorated somewhat.

The production and productivity of industrial enterprises and cooperatives (The year 1983 in percentages compared with 1982)

	Production	Productivity
Mining	96.8	96.7
Metallurgy	98.5	102.2
Machine industry	100.6	103.3
Building material industry	100.8	102.1
Chemical industry	101.6	102.5
Light industry	101.0	105.2
Food industry	101.2	101.8

The production of the main sources of energy decreased in line with the reduction in the use of energy. Of coal, 25.2 million tons were produced; of natural oil, 6.5 billion cubic meters; and of crude oil, 2 million tons -- 1-3 percent less than in the previous year. Electricity production amounted to 25.7 billion kilowatt hours, 4.1 percent more than in 1982. Among the electricity power plants the capacity of coal-fuelled power plants was adequately exploited.

Block No 1 of the Paks nuclear power plant, which was still operating on a trial basis for part of the year, provided 9.6 percent of the electricity produced. Of the investment projects in progress, a plant unit with a capacity of 200,000 tons of coal was opened at the Markushegy mine of the Croszlany coalmines during the year.

As regards aluminium products, in addition to maintaining the level of domestic supply, there was a considerable increase in exports in both main currency accounts. As regards steel products, there was a decline in exports to capitalist markets. Investment was either completed or technically realized in the development of semi-products at the Szekesfehervar Light Metal Industries, and so has the development of converter-based steel production at the Duna Iron Works, and in the combined steel mills of the Lenin Metallurgical Industries.

In the machine industry, the production of certain enterprises and branches developed in a variegated manner. The highest rate of production increase was achieved by precision engineering, as well as the communications and vacuum technology industries, but the production of the metalware industry exceeded the level of last year's production, too.

There has been a reduction in the production of electric machines and installations, and the production of machine and machine installations and transportation vehicle industries also declined somewhat. The machine industry increased its export supply in rubles, but machinery exports cleared in currencies other than the ruble decreased.

In the building material industry, there was a decrease in the production of stone, gravel, cement, and certain concrete products. under the influence of increased requirements there was a considerable increase in the production of asbestos cement products, insulating materials, and brick and tile products. But in spite of the increased production, the building material needs of the population often could not be entirely satisfied.

Among the chemical industry products, there was a considerable increase in the production of medicine, insecticides, household and cosmetic products. The production of artificial fertilizers, plastic basic materials and plastics, organic and inorganic chemical industry products; rubber industry products, was enlarged as well. The chemical industry supplied less for domestic consumption and considerably more for exports than in 1982. The exports cleared in both main currencies considerably increased. The development of the Polyvinyl Chloride Plastic Material Processing Unit at the Borsod Chemical Combine was concluded. There was an increase in the chemical industry's production capacity for insecticides and basic medical materials.

In light industry, there was a notable increase in the production of the paper, press, and woodworking industries. There was a slight increase in the production of clothing branches as a whole, including a 6-percent increase in the production of the shoe industry. Light industry supplied relatively less for the population and for ruble-related exports, and more products for the markets cleared in currencies other than the ruble, than in the previous year.

Among the food industry branches, the highest increase in production was achieved by the meat industry. Last year's production level was also exceeded by -- among others -- the poultry and egg-processing industry, and the dairy, conserving, and flour-milling industries. The food industry also increased its exports primarily to ruble-cleared markets. Exports to capitalist markets increased despite unfavorable marketing conditions.

The Building Industry

The volume of national construction-assembly works decreased 2-3 percent according to plan. The building-construction industry produced 5.5 percent less than the previous year, and there was a slight increase in the building activity of non-building industry organizations and a higher increase of private construction.

The construction exports of the building-construction industry accounted for approximately 3 percent of the year's achievements, as in the previous year. There was no significant change in the rate of investment and maintenance building; the maintenance works made up 22 percent of the entire production. The building-construction industry organizations worked on the construction of fewer buildings in 1983 than in the previous year.

The number of those employed in the building-construction industry decreased 3.6 percent, that is, by 10,800 people. Per capita production decreased 2 percent compared with the level of 1982.

During the year, 74,250 dwellings were built. Some 22 percent of the dwellings built were constructed from state resources, the rest from private resources, the majority with state support and state loans. The quantity and proportion of private dwellings construction further increased.

Agriculture Forestry, Water Management

Instead of the planned slight increase, the production of agricultural products decreased 3 percent compared with 1982 production. As a result of unfavorable weather conditions, there was a 9 percent decline in plant cultivation as a whole; animal husbandry, however, increased 3 percent.

There was a grain crop of 13.7 million metric tons in 1983, 1.2 million metric tons less than in 1982.

The sugar beet yield was 30 percent less than the previous year, which was only partially compensated for by the higher sugar content. The production of sunflower, on a smaller territory than in 1982 but with higher average production, was essentially the same as in the previous year. The yield of vegetables and potatoes in the fields and gardens was 10-15 percent smaller. The production of both fodder and roughage decreased in 1983.

Fruit production decreased 14 percent compared with the good yield of 1982. There was an output of 986,000 metric tons of grapes, which means a 6 percent decrease compared with the outstanding yield of 1982. Wine quality is better than that of the previous year.

The increase in pig population continued and stood at 9,833,000 at the end of the year. There was a slight increase in the number of brood sows as well. The cattle population decreased and stood at 1,907,000 at the end of the year. There were fewer cows, too, at the end of the year. The number of sheep, due to considerable exports, is less than a year ago.

The slaughtering animal production increased 6 percent compared with last year and reached 2.3 million metric tons. There was a 10-11 percent increase in the production of slaughtering hogs, while production stood at the level of last year's production. There was a somewhat bigger production of more important animal products like milk, eggs, and wool than in 1982.

There was a further increase in the ancillary activity of the agricultural enterprises, which, together with the development of animal husbandry, compensated for the slump in plant cultivation. Thus, the overall production of the organizations of the agricultural branch was identical to that of the previous year.

Among the more important machines, the number of tractors and combines did not change significantly, while the number of trucks increased. The capacity of the machine tractive power as a whole further increased and exceeded 8 million kilowatts at the end of the year.

There was a further decrease in the utilization of diesel oil and heating oil in agriculture in 1983. Slightly more artificial fertilizer was purchased by the agricultural enterprises.

The net wood production in forestry was 6.4 million cubic meters, somewhat less than the year before. Of this, 3.7 million cubic meters was industrial wood and 2.7 million cubic meters was firewood.

During the year, more than 6,000 hectares of new forests were planted and 21,000 hectares of old forests were renewed, less than in 1982.

The capacity of the waterworks of the public utility company increased 4.5 percent compared with the previous year, thus four-fifths of the population enjoys a water supply from the water mains. The number of people living in areas with a water mains syste increased 2.5 percent, their proportion in the entire population being 44 percent. There was a considerable increase -- of 13 percent -- in the capacity of sewage water purification.

Transportation, Post, and Communications

The transport enterprises and cooperatives delivered 1.9 percent fewer goods than in 1982, their performance in terms of freight-ton-kilometers reached that of the previous year. There was an increase in highway traffic and waterway traffic, the performance of railroad and pipeline [csovexetekes] transport decreased.

The number of passengers in long distance public transportation decreased 6.7 percent, and the average distance traveled was shorter. The most important decline took place in public railroad traffic, but there was a decline in the case of long distance bus transportation, too. Some 1.7 percent more passengers made use of local public transportation. More passengers traveled on buses and local railroads, and somewhat fewer passengers traveled on subways and streetcars, compared with 1982.

There was a decline in the purchase of vehicles compared with 1982, and in the case of most types of vehicles it could not even reach the allocated quantities. In 1983, 88,000 new private cars were sold. The stock at the end of the year exceeded 1,250,000 and more than 1.2 million of these were owned by the population.

In railroad transportation, 308 km of railroad line was modernized, and automatic railroad line security devices were installed on a 85-km stretch. The proportion of electrified lines increased and reached 21.8 percent. The development of the national highway network continued. In the first half of the year, the Hatvan Gyongyos section of the M3 highway was opened to traffic. Traffic started on the new runway at Ferihegy Airport, and new aviation control and servicing installations were completed. The number of the long-distance telephone connections increased 21,000, including 16,000 installed in private apartments, and increase of 3.6 percent. Some 79 percent of the connections are suitable for long-distance calls.

The number of those employed in transportation, post, and telecommunications is 0.5 percent less -- 2,000 persons -- than it was in 1982.

Foreign Economic Relations

In 1983 the amount of exports increased faster both as a whole and proportionally than that of imports. Foreign trade prices developed unfavorably for us this year, too, a fact that caused considerable price losses. The value of imports in current forint prices increased 12 percent, and that of exports, 15 percent. The foreign trade balance improved despite price losses; the export surplus of the exchange of goods exceeded that of the previous year.

The planned cooperation with the socialist countries played a determining role in our foreign economic relations. In the traffic cleared in rubles, there was a considerable increase in the mutual supply of products in the nature of materials, and machinery for investment purposes. These made up 58 percent of imports and 67 percent of exports. Exports of agricultural-food industry products increased some 7 percent. The import surplus was smaller than that of 1982, a fact that is in harmony with balance targets.

Imports consisting of products in the nature of materials, which account for more than 50 percent of imports cleared in currencies other than the ruble, slightly increased. Of machinery for investment purposes 14 percent less was imported than in 1982, in accordance with economic policy aimed at a further moderation of domestic demand. Exports consisting primarily of products in the nature of materials -- mainly chemical industry and aluminum smelting products -- and those consisting of industrial consumer goods increased by 16 and 17 percent respectively. In this relationship, following a considerable increase in the 2 previous years, machine exports decreased in 1982. There was also a decline in agricultural products, largely because of unfavorable sales conditions, as well as because of the drought. Even so, the increase in exports considerably exceeded that of 1982, but did not reach the planned extent.

International financial and credit relations developed in accordance with the plan for the people's economy. In this, the cooperation that has developed with the UN specialized financial institutions played a role. Compared with the end of the previous year, the country's monetary reserves have improved.

Tourism

In 1983, 10 million foreigners visited Hungary, 6.4 percent more than in 1982. Over 70 percent of the visitors came from socialist countries, and their number increased by 400,000, while the number of those who came from nonsocialist countries increased by 235,000.

Two-thirds of the foreigners who came to our country stayed for longer than 1 day. Compared with the previous year, the number of tourists increased 4.5 percent, and the average duration of their stay diminished somewhat.

During the year, the accommodation capacity of hotels increased by 1,100 places and that of other commercial lodgings -- inns, tourist quarters, holiday dwellings, camping sites, and paying guest quarters -- expanded by 11,800.

Hungarian citizens traveled abroad on 4.8 million occasions, a 22.1 percent increase compared with the preceding year. Of those going abroad, 88 percent visit socialist countries. Their number was 23 percent higher, and the number of visitors of nonsocialist countries was 15.8 percent higher than in 1982.

The active balance sheet of reveues from and expenditures in tourism continued to increase. This increase included a greater asset accounted for in rubles and a smaller one in currencies other than the ruble than in 1982.

Investments

Some 187.2 billion forints were spent on investments by socialist organs -- 1.5 billion forints less than in 1982. Because of price increases, the volume of investments decreased by approximately 5 percent, less than planned.

Some 78.7 billion forints were spent on investments coming under the state sphere of decisionmaking. Instead of the targeted decrease, this sum exceeded that of the preceding year by 2 percent. In essence, the sum spent on investments decided on by enterprises and cooperatives, where moderation was also expected, was identical with that of 1982.

The mix of investments according to branches differed only to a small degree. The rate of investments in industry, the building industry, and water management increased somewhat, and the rate of those in agriculture and forestry decreased.

The Population Demographical Trends, Employment

On 1 January 1984, the country's population amounted to 10.679 million people, 21,000 less than a year previously. During 1983, there were 128,000 births, 6,000 less than in 1982. There were 11.9 live births per 1,000 citizens. The reason for the decline in the birthrate is a reduction in the number of women capable of bearing children -- primarily from 20 to 29 years of age -- the low number of marriages, and a decline in the disposition to have children. In 1983, there were 149,000 deaths, 5,000 more than in the previous year. There were 13.9 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. Infant mortality continued to decline, there were 19 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

In the area of city and village development, county councils spent a greater portion of the development resources at their disposal on the development of villages than in previous years. On 20 August 1983 one large village and on 1 January 1984 12 more large villages obtained city rank, which is consistent with conditions for declaring them as cities. This increased the number of cities to 109 and the ratio of the urban population to 55.7 percent.

On 1 January 1984, the number of active earners was 4,935,000, 35,000 people, or 0.7 percent less, than a year previously. Some one-half of the decrease occurred among working people of an age above the pensionable age limit.

The number of people employed in the material branches decreased, and the number of those employed in the nonmaterial branches increased. Of the material branches, the manpower decrease was more considerable in industry and the building industry and smaller in trade and transportation. The personnel level remained unchanged in agriculture, forestry, and water management and other material activities.

The number of people active under new entrepreneurial forms considerably increased: Some 170,000 people are working in nearly 15,000 organizational units. Approximately three-fourths of them pursue their activity as part of the enterprise organization, retain their employed status, and work outside of working hours.

The Income and Consumption of the Population

Including wage supplements, the average monthly earnings of workers and employees per earner amounted to 5,240 forints, 4.6 percent more than in 1982. The average earnings, derived from the collective enterprise, of people working in agricultural cooperatives increased 3.5 percent to 4,670 forints monthly.

The sum of cash social incomes increased 3 percent and amounted to approximately 112 billion forints. The sum of incomes in kind -- health, educational, and cultural benefits -- also increased.

For pensions, 75 billion forints were paid out, almost 10 percent more than in 1982.

The fact that the number of people entitled to pensions increased 36,000 to 2,212,000 in the course of the year and the fact that the pensions of new pensioners is higher played a role in the increase. The annual 2 percent increase, or at least 100-forints increase, also contributed to the increase, as well as the fact that, as of 1 September 1983, the allowances of certain people receiving low pensions were increased 100-200 forints monthly and the fact that the supplements of spouses have also been raised. In 1983, the average monthly sum of pensions and allowances per pensioner amounted to 2,850 forints, 8 percent higher than the previous year.

In 1983, 15.5 billion forints were paid out in family allowances, approximately 4 percent more than in 1982. As of 1 July 1983, the family allowances of families with two children were increased from 490 to 600 forints per month and, from the same date, families with one child have been receiving a family allowance of 300 forints per month until the child reaches the age of 6.

At the end of 1983, 224,000 mothers availed themselves of the allowance for child care -- 9,000 less than in December 1982, because of the decrease of births. The amount spent on child care allowances amounted to 3.4 billion forints.

On the basis of overall income, including income from work and social income, and the basis of the 7.3 percent increase in the consumer price level, which was estimated in advance, the per capita real income of the population in essence ranged around the 1982 level, contrary to the decrease targeted in the plan.

The level of the consumption of the population was identical with that of 1982, whereas the plan also envisaged some moderation. Retail trade sold 7.4 percent more goods at current prices and the same amount of goods at comparable prices than in the previous year. The volume of sales of foodstuffs and semi-luxury goods at stores increased 0.9 percent and that of mixed industrial goods by 0.5 percent. The turnover of the catering trade declined, and sales of clothing also declined somewhat.

There was a satisfactory supply in the overwhelming majority of foodstuffs and semi-luxury goods; the supply of some industrial goods did not match the 1982 level. Concerning clothing supplies, problems were caused to a considerable extent by shortages in sizes and in the assortment of raw materials. A lack of assortment in types or varieties was the most frequent problem with mixed industrial goods.

Savings account deposits stood at 197 billion forints on 31 December, 21.5 billion forints more than 1 year earlier. Close to 8 billion forints of the increase were interest payments.

Health, Education

In 1983 the degree of doctor availability further improved. The number of doctors per 10,000 inhabitants reached 3.2. During the year, 62 new general and pediatric medical clinics were created. The number of inhabitants per general practitioner and pediatrician decreased to 1,978. The proportion of unoccupied regional doctor's and regional pediatrician's posts decreased 3 percent. At the end of the year, the number of hospital beds actually available was close to 600 more than the previous year. The number of nursery places increased some 1,000, and at the end of the year it stood at 70,400.

The number of kindergarten places increased 4,500, and by the beginning of the school year it exceeded 412,000, while the number of kindergarten age children decreased. Some 87 percent of kindergarten-age children attended kindergartens.

In the 1983-84 school year, 1.3 million people are learning in the day section of the general school, 25,800 more than the previous year. The number of general school classrooms at the beginning of the school year was almost 1,300 higher than the previous year. The average number of students per classroom is smaller than the previous year. The number of teachers working in elementary education increased 2,700 and stands at 83,500.

Some 93 percent of those graduating 8 classes of general school continue to study, 46 percent of them in high schools, 47 percent of them in comprehensive vocational training schools. Compared with the previous school year, there was an increase in the number of both vocational training students and students at the day section of high schools. There are 16,900 high school teachers, 530 more than in the previous school year. In 1983, 69,000 students successfully passed the matriculation examinations, more than in the previous year, 46,400 of these at day schools.

The higher educational institutions have close to 100,000 students. Both at the day section and the evening and correspondence sections fewer students are studying than in the previous year. A somewhat larger part of the 18-22 age group, 9.8 percent, are studying in the day sections of the higher educational institutions than in the previous school year.

Social facilities for the students have improved. Some 42.7 percent of the general school pupils are provided with boarding facilities, compared with 4.16 percent in 1982. More than one-fifth of the high school students and almost half of the university students live in student hostels or boarding schools. Some 85 percent of the students at institutions of higher education are provided with regular state support.

MOTIVES FOR PRAISE BY WEST QUESTIONED

AU091458 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 Feb 84 p 3

[Gyorgy Halasz article: "In a Distorted Manner"]

[Excerpt] We are aware and conscious of the increasing interest of Western newspapers in our country. There are many reasons for this. One of the international reasons for it may be a certain upgrading of the role of small countries in times of increased tension in bridging differences of views and sparking small flashes of peaceful coexistence. The national reasons for it may include the reforms of the economy and society, and welfare, which are modest, but definitely respectable, and, above all, different. Nor is it surprising that the degree of interest shown in various socialist countries is very disparate. Historical antecedents, traditions, current events, and objective economic factors can all play a role in stimulating greater interest. And, of course, it can also result from subjective considerations.

In ancient times, Virgil said: "Be aware of Greeks bearing gifts." What could be their ulterior motive, what could they want? This applies somehow also to the commentaries to the effect that "a more tolerable model of socialism" has come about in Hungary.

And, incidentally, we are faced with a strange contradiction here. For instance, American propaganda presents the existing practice of the USSR and the socialist countries as some kind of an unpopular experiment that will "land on the ash heap of history" (this formulation is by President Reagan). In that case, how is it possible to praise certain socialist countries? They simply turn departure from the so-called "Soviet model" into a criterion of acceptability, and that is how they weigh things up.

Accordingly, the resolution of the contradiction is that our achievements result from the application of "pragmatism" and "capitalist methods" and, if things get worse, then the "retarding effect of the environment" is responsible.

What can one say about this?

Unfortunately, socialism is not Pallas Athena, who popped out of the head of her father-creator fully armed; it had to "sweat out" every new militant method and experience, differently -- to one degree or another -- in each country. It does no harm to recall that the 24th CPSU Congress also let it be understood that, although the process of the convergence of the socialist countries continues, this does not obliterate the national and historical characteristics of individual countries, that, indeed, variety is indicative of the richness of the socialist way of life.

There can be and there are such differences, for instance, between some practical answers concerning socialist construction, methods of economic management, and cultural policy. The socialist countries have become stabilized as national states, and it is natural therefore that the identical nature of the principles guiding foreign policy and close coordination do not overshadow the assertion of national interests.

The oft-mentioned Hungarian reform is not a panacea -- we, ourselves, know and realize best how true this is. What is in progress here and now is an experiment and, above all, a great deal of work. However, we rightly prick up our ears when others try to present objective differences as conflicts. To put it more clearly, there is nothing wrong with the praise. It cannot be embarrassing for us if our reputation is good for some reason. What may be worrying is when the praise is accompanied by condemnation, or ridicule of something or someone else. As a matter of fact, praise is not the real aim at such times. Clearly, this matter of approach is an attempt to weaken the unity of the socialist countries.

BRIEFS

RADIO COOPERATION WITH USSR -- A work program agreement for the Soviet and Hungarian radios for the next 2 years has been signed in Moscow. The agreement extends to exchanges of programs, mutual study tours by employees of the radios, as well as technical cooperation. The document was signed by Istvan Hars, chairman of Hungarian Radio, and Sergey Lapin, chairman of the Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting under the USSR Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 84 LD]

REAGAN'S MIDEAST POLICY 'COMPLETE FIASCO'

LD091217 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 9 Feb 84

["Fiasco of Reagan's Mideast Policy" by PAP correspondent Tadeusz Jackowski]

[Text] Damascus 8 Feb -- A complete fiasco of the overall Mideast policy by the Reagan administration, turmoil and consternation in Western capitals, painstaking attempts to mask the failure of the intervention in Lebanon by the U.S. and its allies, as well as the Israeli one -- these are the general reactions in Damascus and other Arab capitals to the current development of events in Lebanon. Reagan's decision to withdraw the American contingents from Beirut aboard the warships of the Sixth Fleet is not yet tantamount to a total retreat, but it testifies to a collapse of the concept according to which it was only the presence of the international forces in Beirut that could save Lebanon from what is today described by the West as a catastrophe, and by the Lebanese patriots, Syria and other Arab countries -- a victory over the foreign intervention and the imposed structure of the extreme rightist rule.

In today's broadcast the Damascus radio said that nearly all of the regular units of the Lebanese troops stationed in the Al-Biqa' valley defected with full equipment to the positions of the National Salvation Front. There, the officers and the ranks join the fighting units of the opposition. Great quantities of arms, artillery tanks, missiles and ammunition went to the units of the opposition and the "Amal" Shi'ite militia.

The political circles in Damascus point out that the uprising in West Beirut is but a consequence of the American moves in the Middle East, or the Israeli invasion in Lebanon, backed in an overt way by the Reagan administration, which resulted in the destruction and occupation of Lebanon. It is no longer the Palestinians whom Israel faces in the south of that country, but the much more numerous units of the patriots from the liberation front, whose everyday attacks force the Israeli Government to follow the U.S. and withdraw its troops.

GOVERNMENT WORK PROGRAM FOR FIRST HALF OF 1984

LD091914 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw 9 Feb -- The Government Press Office released "The Programme of the Government Work in the First Half of 1984". The main theses of the programme are following:

The government's main task in 1984 will be to accomplish the government programme of implementing resolutions passed by the 14th PUWP CC Plenum, and primarily targets adopted in the central annual plan, with special attention paid to fulfilling the government anti-inflation and austerity programmes and investments.

Much attention will be paid to changing the structure of industrial production and consistent introduction of basic principles of agrarian policy.

Another issue to attract the government's attention is a change in the production profile and offers for foreign trade enterprises to increase the share of highly processed goods in Polish exports. Systems of incentives which make pay more dependent on labor productivity and quality will be also consistently introduced.

The social policy will be pursued in proportion to possibilities of the state budget and accompanied by creating possibilities for improving the living standard of the worst-off families.

Government's efforts will focus also on raising the effectiveness of the national economy and consistently carrying into effect the adopted principles of economic reform while curbing amendments to those already in force. Much attention will go to restoring equilibrium in the balance of payments, which will entail improvement in economic and fiscal instruments controlling foreign trade, increased share of turnover with the socialist and developing countries, and a loan and finance policy designed to settle long-term payment problems in turnover with hard currency countries.

As concerns farming and food industry, they will continue to develop along the lines of the government's programme until 1990. Efforts will be taken to halt the slump in cattle and pig breeding and to effect their gradual recovery in order to secure meat rations indicated on coupons.

A housing analysis will also be carried out to specify the real needs in this sphere.

The activities in the domain of strengthening the state will include seeing to the consistent realisation of the process of improving the work of the state administration, its adherence to law and effectiveness, as well as a correct set up of the office-citizen relations. The government and the state administration bodies will make use of the proposals and assessments forwarded by representative organisations, such as the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), the National Council for Culture, the trade unions. They will also consider the postulates put forward during the meetings of deputies and councillors with voters.

Secured will be conditions enabling proper functioning of the crews' self-management and strengthening the role of trade unions in the socialised economy units.

Both the government and the regional bodies of the state administration will continue to pursue their activities in an overt way.

As regards the issues of shaping social awareness, it is necessary that the hitherto actions continue in 1984. This concerns, among other things:

-- deepening the process of the patriotic and socialist education,

-- improving social discipline and increasing respect for law and its consistent observing,

-- winning an active participation in social life and creative work by those citizens who have not committed themselves till now, with particular regard to creative milieus, [word indistinct]. The government is also going to work out and consistently carry into effect [passage indistinct] in school curricula and in mass propaganda actions.

"The Programme of the Council of Ministers' Work for the First Half of 1984" includes 341 tasks, out of which 90 started in 1983. In 1984 the government will limit new legal regulations in favour of controlling the decisions that have already been made, and exacting duties from all participants in the process of pulling this country out of the socio-political crisis.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OFFICIALS CONFIRMED

AU081200 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] PAP -- The Council of Ministers has confirmed the composition of the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences for the 1984-86 term of office as elected by the Polish Academy of Sciences General Assembly on 27 January.

Following is the composition of the Presidium:

Chairman: Jan Kostrzewski

Deputy chairmen: Gerard Labuda, Jerzy Litwiniszyn, Wladyslaw Markiewicz, and Kazimierz Urbanik.

Presidium members: Adam Bielanski, Mieczyslaw Chorazy, Waclaw Gajewski, Zbigniew Gertych, Aleksander Gieysztor, Jerzy Haber, Janusz Haman, Alfred Jahn, Henryk Markiewicz, Maciej Nalecz, Tadeusz Orlowski, Wlodzimierz Ostrowski, Szczepan Pieniazek, Stefan Slopek, Roman Teisseyre, Jozef Werle, and Stefan Zolkiewski.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES NEW PROFESSORS 31 JAN

AU071430 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- At a 31 January ceremony at the Belweder Palace in Warsaw in honor of professors whose titles have recently been conferred by the State Council, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski devoted a speech to the expectations which society and the state place on science.

He said that truth and the Republic are the most important signposts for the work of academic and scientific employees. These signposts must point to our entire professional activity if we are to perform the duties which we bear.

From the legal point of view, people in science and the arts have the same rights and duties as everyone else. The situation is somewhat different when it comes to ethical criteria.

Society has the right to expect every citizen to contribute to collective life as much as possible. And the social circles you represent, colleagues, and every one of you individually, no doubt have a lot of these possibilities.

The truth of the matter is that there are not always the right conditions to make use of these possibilities, but it is not difficult to correct the situation if a proper understanding of the role of science in the world today and a recognition of the meaning of culture in the life of the nation, especially during a time of profound social transformations, are propagated.

H. Jablonski then referred to the technological gap between our industry and that of the most developed countries and to our ever-increasing technical and productional backwardness which may pose dangers unless we reach for scientific help quickly, comprehensively, and in time. This problem does not only concern those scientific spheres directly involved with the economy.

The above-mentioned essential and important links between sciences and current practical needs, which are already visible, are only one side of the coin and only a part of the great complexity of problems facing science in its service to the nation and state.

From whom should one expect the working out of development prospects for the country, a model for future economic structures, and development goals for these structures, if not from science and scholars, H. Jablonski asked.

Stressing the great importance of these matters, H. Jablonski gave three examples.

The population of our country is quickly rising. Therefore it is not enough merely to record demographic changes, instead it is essential to foresee the effects of these changes and draw early conclusions covering the economy, education, health, and many other spheres.

The great political and social transformations that have taken place and are still taking place in our country demand that we ponder over the further development paths of our national culture. However, these goals cannot be mapped out correctly without the most detailed possible examination of our culture's historical sources and its current condition in all its material and spiritual aspects. Although we have made many fragmentary examinations in this sphere, the essential synopsis permitting the formation of conclusions is still a long way off.

We all know that further industrial development is necessary. This is obvious. However, it is not obvious at all which sectors of industry we should give preference to and where to invest. Therefore a deep and thorough examination of all possible solutions and all the "pros" and "cons" is needed, and both the economic and the social effects of eventual decisions should be foreseen.

On often hears, Prof Jablonski continued, that forecasts are not the business of society because we are facing too many unknown quatities that cannot be foreseen. However, unless we turn to science, later on we will only complain that we have not used our strength and resources where necessary and that we do not have enough of them for our needs. We know this situation all too well.

It is not enough to limit ourselves to domestic affairs. Poland is not a power and our influence on the transformations in the world cannot be great. However, we cannot remain indifferent toward these transformations, if only because of their influence on our situation and development possibilities. Therefore this global subject-matter must be examined and scientifically analyzed by us, and the essential conclusions drawn.

All of these demands addressed to science can only be performed through a joint effort by scholars in all disciplines, even if these disciplines are often far removed from each other. Hence the need for suitable forms of organization in order to make this collective work possible. This cannot be properly undertaken without scholars themselves. Their readiness for cooperation, resourcefulness, imagination, and planning and coordinating ability are irreplaceable.

Finally, H. Jablonski presented his best wishes to the newly-nominated professors. Stressing that he would not like to devote every meeting with professors to new and increasingly more difficult tasks, he wished that their scientific activity bring them as much joy as possible because joy increases one's strength and energy and is an important condition behind everyone's success.

NUMBER OF YOUNG DRUG ADDICTS ON THE INCREASE

AU081131 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Feb 84 p 8

[Report signed "(AM)": "Has Anyone Seen an Old Drug Addict?"]

[Text] The number of Warsaw inhabitants who have fallen into the grip of the worst kind of addiction -- drug addiction -- is not known exactly. The statistics cover only those who have run afoul of the law and whose names have thus been recorded in militia files.

In 1978, 2,140 drug addicts were registered in Warsaw. Some 2 years later their numbers jumped to 2,582, and in 1982 exceeded the 3,000 mark. The number of drug overdose cases that lead to death is also in the increase. Six people died as a result of overdoses in 1978, 6 in 1980, and 22 in 1982, while 4 more drug addicts have died in the past month. But these figures are not complete, because they do not include cases in which drug addicts die from debilitation, leukemia, and so on.

Despite the various preventive measures and activities and the treatment of people suffering from drug dependency, the drug addiction phenomenon is growing while at the same time the average age of the people setting off on this dangerous path is getting lower. This is why it is so important for children to be controlled, above all, by their parents and teachers. For it all starts with something that is apparently innocent like sniffing various kinds of substances, taking certain medicinses, and ends...with an overdose of Polish heroin.

Have any of you ever seen an old drug addict? This was asked by the representative of SUSW [acronym unidentified] during the last press conference on social pathology. You have not? Well, that is because an addict's life expectancy is usually 35 years. Frightening, but true.

USSR AUCCTU DELEGATION VISITS 6-9 FEBRUARY

LD091903 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU], led by Secretary for Foreign Affairs Kazimeras Matskyavichyus was in Poland from 6 to 9 February.

The delegation met the chairmen of the trade union federation, the aktivists of the Polish Teachers Union, and chairmen of works' trade union organizations from Warsaw, Starachowice, and Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski. In addition, the guests held talks with the leaders of the Sociovocational Department of the PZPR Central Committee and of the Warsaw party committee and the Kielce Voivodship party committee.

The object of the meetings and talks was to become familiar with the development of trade unions of Poland and to agree on future cooperation among trade union members in the two countries. The role of the trade union movement in the struggle for peace and disarmament, as well as its importance in the promotion of socialist building, were underscored.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING MONGOLIAN ENVOY

AU091813 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1644 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/2/1984 -- On Thursday, February 9, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Namsrayn Lubsanrabdan, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic in Bucharest, on a farewell call at the end of his mission to Romania.

Talks were conducted on the occasion, which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CONSTANTIN MEETS BULGARIAN TRADE UNION CHIEF

AU091812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/2/1984 -- A delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, led by Petur Dyulgerov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, who are paying a visit to Romania, conducted talks on February 9 with a delegation of the GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council led by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council. Opinions and information were exchanged on the activity carried on by the two trade union organizations in the work of socialist construction, as well as on bilateral relations and on current problems of the international trade union movement. Satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the relations between the trade unions in Romania and Bulgaria, between the working people in the two neighbour and friendly countries and the determination was reiterated to further contribute to their development in the spirit of the understandings and actions of close collaboration agreed upon during the summit meetings.

The talks proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

PARTY-STATE-NATION INTERRELATIONSHIP EXAMINED

AU071328 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Feb 84 pp 1, 5

[Obidiu Trasnea article: "The Inseparable Unity Between Party, State and Nation" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Our era has brought to light an essential and definitive fact for contemporary historical progress, namely that the socialist revolution "reverses" the sense of many classical sociological, political and economic categories. At the same time, Marxism itself cannot preserve or increase its impact unless it accomplishes a live and dynamic convergence between theory and practice capable of ensuring its continuous development.

This reality highlights not just the perfectible scientific and evolutionary character of the Marxist political theory, but also the responsibility borne by Marxists everywhere, particularly by the revolutionary parties of the workers class, for the revolutionary renewing function of Marxism and for its continuous and creative development. This is not merely a declaration of principles, but the self-definition of a position pursued with brilliant consistency and vigorous efficiency by our party and by its secretary general.

Indeed, THE MOST AUTHENTIC AND REVOLUTIONARY TRAITS OF MARXISM ARE CREATIVELY AMPLIFIED AND ACTIVATED IN COMRADE NICOLAE CEAUSESCU'S CREATIVE THINKING.

One of the fundamental traits of his dialectical thinking -- a thinking that is open, dynamic, and, like life itself, in continual movement -- is the constant confrontation with practice, the "critical and revolutionary" measuring against reality, and the dynamic, continually rejuvenating, and always perfectible unity between theory and practice, a trait that ensures that it will always be open to present and future realities. On the basis of a profound understanding of objective requirements, this thinking has boldly and responsively reformulated the country's lines of socialist development and has mapped out a new strategy designed to ensure Romania's rapid and all-round progress.

It is hence natural that such a thinking should consider that new realities and problems cannot be grasped through old conceptual instruments and that they reject practical solutions derived from past arsenals. This is the more so since, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "life has confirmed many objective laws and general theses concerning socialist construction but it has also refuted certain theses and has made us understand that certain general objective laws and theses no longer correspond to the new stage of development of the Romanian socialist society."

From here arises the overwhelming theoretical and practical importance of the new elements that the creative activities of our party and the revolutionary thinking of its secretary general have added to Marxist political theory. One such very significant element is the ELUCIDATION OF THE DIALECTICS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN PARTY, STATE, AND NATION WITHIN THE PROCESS OF BUILDING THE COMPREHENSIVELY DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

This requires an understanding of the meaning and consequences of the enormous revolutionary changes undergone by our society in the close to 40 years since its liberation. Primarily this is an understanding of the socialist nation -- the organic community on which the entire political system is based naturally and objectively and not accidentally. This, in fact, is one of the objective laws of all modern and contemporary societies. This is profoundly significant for the party -- as the vital center of the nation -- and for the state -- as the repository and real expression of its sovereignty. This is precisely why THE DIALECTICAL CORRELATION BETWEEN PARTY AND STATE CANNOT BE GRASPED OTHER THAN THROUGH ITS PROFOUND INTEGRATION IN THE LIFE OF THE NATION.

"SOCIALISM," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed, "CARRIES FURTHER THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION BEGUN DURING THE BOURGEOIS PERIOD. IT CREATES CONDITIONS FOR FULLY ASSERTING THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL EXISTENCE. THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND THE BUILDING OF THE NEW SOCIAL SYSTEM UNLEASH ALL THE CREATIVE ENERGIES OF THE PEOPLE AND MARK FOR EACH PEOPLE AN ERA OF NATIONAL REAWAKENING AND OF VIGOROUS ASSERTION OF THE PATRIOTIC FEELINGS OF THE BROAD MASSES. Naturally, this "national reawakening" AND SOCIALIST BLOSSOMING OF THE NATION HAVE MULTIPLE SOURCES: Some are general, pertaining to the new and qualitatively superior dimensions that the nation acquires in the process of building socialism on the one hand, and to the system of values of socialism, which reshapes the spiritual life of society, including its national consciousness, on the other. Some are more specific, pertaining to the specific conditions of the socialist revolution in each country, a revolution that from its very first phase was a revolution of anti-imperialist social and national liberation. This is the case of our country par excellence.

The fundamental factors that have reshaped the nation pertain, of course, to the elimination of the division of society into antagonistic classes, the establishment of a socialist society based on friendly classes inspired by common aims and interests, the harmonious development of production forces, and of science, education, and culture, and a new concept of life and of the world. Naturally, THE SOLVING OF THE NATIONAL PROBLEM IN THE CONSISTENT SPIRIT OF THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM IS AN EQUALLY DECISIVE FACTOR FOR RESTRUCTURING SOCIETY. These qualitative changes have consolidated the new characteristics of the nation, have made it homogenous, and have raised it to a higher level of progress.

What should be highlighted here, in the spirit of Marx's concept on the dialectical correlation between social and national that was for a while unjustifiably forgotten, is precisely the close interaction of these factors in shaping the socialist nation. In point of fact, the entire history of this people appears as an inseparable blend and a general convergence of objective factors between social and national factors. From there we have the principled significance and the methodological importance of the thesis formulated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the expanded plenum of the RCP Central Committee in June 1982: "In all these systems, the class struggle and -- in forms suitable to each state -- the struggle against foreign domination and for national liberation, i.e. the struggle against social exploitation and national oppression, was the propelling force of revolutionary changes and of mankind's progress."

This dialectical perception necessarily extends to the manner of understanding the place and role of the party in society and in the nation. It is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's historic merit to have pointed out the erroneous and harmful concept of having two parallel histories: one of the nation and another of the party. The Communists' party is the continuer of the most glorious traditions of struggle for justice and independence. It is his mission and his duty to be the faithful representative of the aspirations of the workers class and of all our people.

At the same time, we consistently promote a dialectical and historically minded concept of the party and of its functions in society. The party changes, and is transformed and rejuvenated in step with the changes occurring in society. From its establishment to the present, particularly during the period of socialist construction, the party went through many changes in its forms of organization and work and in the manner in which it fulfills its role as the leading political force in the socialist society. In the future, too, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, the party will continue to undergo changes in its functions, role, and forms of organization and activity in conjunction with the requirements of new historical periods.

Hence, the vital importance for the current stage of specifications concerning the manner in which the leading political role of the party should be understood and highlighted. In view of the number, composition, and quality of its members, and in view of its organizational capabilities, the party can no longer be viewed merely as a vanguard detachment. It is THE VITAL CENTER OF SOCIETY, THE FORCE THAT -- STEMMING FROM ITS RANKS -- ACTIVATES THE CREATIVE ENERGIES OF THE MASSES AND OF ALL THE PEOPLE. Even the continuous increase in the party's role in all areas of activity -- required by the complexity of internal and international factors -- is perceived, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, as "the complete identification of the party with the aspirations of the workers class and of all the people, fulfilling the role of vital center of our socialist nation through its very consciousness."

As the leading political force, the party does not change by passively adapting to social changes. The party is the receptive sensor that registers the pulse and requirements of social development, and thus is the ACTIVATING FACTOR AND THE PROPELLING FORCE OF SOCIETY.

Improvements in its internal workings and in its relations with the other components of the social system enable it to remain the force that eliminates from socioeconomic life everything that is old and outdated and no longer meets the new conditions and new stages of development, and the force that boldly promotes the new in all areas. Such a concept of the party and of its role in society is in keeping with the current stage of development and the present functions of our entire socialist political system. A political system, viewed in the entirety and interaction of its components, is not an artificial or accidental product. It is rooted in an organic historical community such as the socialist nation and, through its structure and functions, facilitates the implementation of a certain system of values as an authentic expression of the interests and aspirations of the masses.

The political power that the party expresses is the power of the working people. Therefore, its entire structure and mechanisms and the relations among its components must secure the active and general participation of the working people in the management of society and the state. From this arises THE CARDINAL IMPORTANCE OF THE PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL'S THESIS ON THE SOCIAL NATURE AND FUNCTIONS OF OUR SOCIALIST STATE. Ever since the ninth party congress, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been stressing that the state cannot be viewed as something immovable and unchanging, as if the laws of dialectics ceased to apply under socialism. Similarly, attempts to hasten the process of diminution of the state's role in socialism violate specific internal and international historical conditions. Disregard for the qualitative changes occurring in the nature and functions of the state in the socialist revolutionary process also reveals not just disregard for real historical processes, but also a failure to understand specific dialectical analysis.

Our socialist state is THE SUPREME REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OWNERS AND PRODUCERS AND THE ORGANIZER OF THE COMMON LIFE OF ALL OUR PEOPLE AND OF OUR ENTIRE NATION. As such, nothing can replace it. Its functions in the scientific, uniform, and planned leadership of all socioeconomic activities and in ensuring the development of the society justify increasing its role and capabilities. However, this strengthening is brought to light within the general process of developing and deepening socialist workers democracy and of continuously improving the vast and democratic means of participation of the masses and the people in social leadership, a process that imparts new democratic dimensions to the socialist construction in our country.

Thus, in a way, as an embodiment of the principle of indivisible power and as an expression of the people's genuine sovereignty, the state cannot be replaced by any other political entity. This is precisely why the state of workers revolutionary democracy is a new concept, a concept that perceives the NEW ESSENCE OF THE ROMANIAN SOCIALIST STATE AS AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF A POLITICAL SYSTEM THAT, LED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY, HAS IRREVERSIBLY SET A COURSE TOWARD WHAT MARX TERMED SELF-GOVERNMENT OR THE PEOPLE'S SELF-DETERMINATION. The relationship between the state and the other nonstate components of the socialist political system is expressed through complex, original, and historically unprecedented dialectics that blend the activities of the party, state, and mass organizations, create and perfect new bodies of workers self-management, establish the new structure and original functions of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and permit the functioning of new leadership mechanisms at all levels. All these are the expression of a new and qualitatively superior stage of development of the socialist political system, of new types of political relations, and of a new political structure in which the strictly political nature (in the classical sense) of specialized political institutions is "eroded" and in which mechanisms and structures of participation that were not political by their nature become "politicized" in a new sense.

The major purpose of these processes is to expand and consolidate working people's self-management, primarily workers' self-management, which, by consolidating and improving the new economic-financial mechanism, has also acquired an appropriate and stimulating material basis.

The qualitative definition of the nation, party, and state is not merely of great theoretical importance by proving the brilliant talent of our party secretary general to penetrate the dialectics of the revolutionary historical process. It also possesses great practical importance in that any definition is also a diagnosis that implies certain prescriptions for social-political action. Failure to perceive qualitative changes in time and consequently artificially and illegitimately prolonging the life-span of certain antiquated and obsolete concepts can result in very costly essential errors, since it in fact means substituting for the real contradictions of the present socialist stage contradictions that belong to the period of transition to socialism, and implicitly, the harmful use of inadequate methods. In other words, the proletarian dictatorship employed certain ways and means to deal with the problems of transition to socialism, while the context in which the state of workers' democracy has to deal with contradictions and methods to solve them is entirely different. That is the major sense of the party secretary general's statement: "WE MUST BE FULLY AWARE OF THE FACT THAT EACH STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT REQUIRES NEW WORK FORMS AND METHODS AND A BOLD AND REALISTIC APPROACH TO PROBLEMS, FREE OF DOGMATISM, CONSERVATIVISM, STAGNATION, AND ROUTINE ANSWERS."

PUT IN MORE GENERAL TERMS, THIS TRUTH EMPHASIZES THE EXISTENCE OF A NECESSARY UNITY, AT EACH STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT, BETWEEN THE STRUCTURAL AND THE FUNCTIONAL, BETWEEN THE RESPECTIVE STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT, ITS SPECIFIC CONTRADICTIONS, AND APPROPRIATE METHODS FOR DEALING WITH THEM.

The salient feature of the party secretary general's innovative thinking on the issue under analysis is more than the mere deciphering -- in itself crucially important because of its theoretical and practical implications -- of the new qualitative stage in the development of the socialist nation, the socialist state, and the Communist Party. Being a DIALECTICALLY SYSTEMIC AND COMPREHENSIVE CONCEPT, IT NOTES THE UNITY, THE COMMON MEANING, AND THE COMPLEMENTARY CHARACTER OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PROCESSES AND THEIR INTERACTION AND INTERDEPENDENCE WITHIN THE GENERAL PROCESS OF BUILDING THE COMPREHENSIVELY DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY AND OF ROMANIA'S PROGRESS TOWARD COMMUNISM. Only a state of workers' revolutionary democracy can correspond to a socialist nation characterized by homogeneity and political-ideological cohesion, as a decisive component of a new type of political system whose only leading political force can only be a party deeply rooted in society, a party that constitutes the vital center of the entire social system and the nucleus around which the entire society gravitates.

At the same time, it must be stressed that THE NEW CHARACTER OF STATE POWER -- THE GENUINE EXPRESSION OF PEOPLE'S POWER -- HAS IMPARTED A NEW SCOPE TO NATIONAL AND STATE SOVEREIGNTY, WHILE THE COMPREHENSIVE AND RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC POTENTIAL ON THE BASIS OF THE PARTY'S STRATEGY HAS SUPPLIED A NEW BASIS FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. Another specific trait of socialist progress can thus be understood in the same light, namely the close correlation between the principle of national self-determination and that of social self-determination and personal freedom.

Our party secretary general's concept of the dialectical relationship between party, state, and nation constitutes an exceptional contribution to the development of the theory of socialism. It constitutes a brilliant expression of revolutionary dialectics and of its vital profoundly innovative, and revolutionary spirit.

ALBANIAN TRADE PLAN NOT FULFILLED IN 1983

LD092043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- The contractually agreed trade between Yugoslavia and Albania was not fulfilled last year. The plan had been for the value of trade to reach $126 million, while goods sold and bought were to amount to about $85 million. Goods imported from Albania cost us about $44 million while Yugoslav exports to that country amounted to some $42 million. The value of commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and Albania is nearly half what it was in 1982. This was stated at the meeting today of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy's section for Albania.

The main cause of the drop in the commodity exchange is Albania's inability to deliver the contractually agreed quantity of electricity of 1 billion kWh, as well as the fact that our organizations have not taken over the agreed chromium ore. This made greater Yugoslav exports last year more difficult because in periods when the balance of the clearing account exceeded the framework of the manipulative credit to Yugoslav advantage, the Albanian side stopped taking our goods. Electricity and chromium represent the largest item of our imports from Albania, though last year instead of the planned 1 billion we imported only 350 million kWh and the imported quantities of chromium were less than agreed on. One reason for this is the increasingly poor quality of this ore.

According to the established commodity lists for this year, Yugoslav businessmen should import 700 million kWh of power and 200,000 tons of chromium. Though all the foreign trade business should have been concluded by the end of January, this has not yet been done with regard to power and chromium ore because the Albanian side has quoted very high prices. The problem will be discussed at the meeting of the Yugoslav-Albanian joint committee in March this year.

MARKOVIC ADDRESSES PRISTINA MEETING ON ECONOMY

LD091643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1221 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Pristina, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- An assessment of the socioeconomic and political situation in the country could most succinctly be put as follows: The LC and all other socialist forces are involved in an action which, despite all inconsistencies and difficulties, is yielding certain positive results. What was achieved in the economic sphere in 1983 affords a real basis for more successfully overcoming the present very complex economic situation, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, assessed in his talks today with participants in the "Week of Marxist Discussions" being held in Pristina.

Proceeding from this assessment Markovic emphasized that we began the year with very major and serious problems which will demand more decisive and more effective total social action. It should be said, however, that many tasks cannot be solved quickly or easily, but rather, I would say, through a gradual process. This has been very clearly stated in the long-term program of economic stabilization, which shows a serious grasp of the essence of social relations. What are the conditions for our realizing this? I believe, Markovic said, that there exists an awareness in society that the only way out of the difficulties is through greater production, higher labor productivity, and more effective inclusion of our economy in the international division of labor. However, awareness of the specific changes facing us has not yet been sufficiently aroused, not even in the LC.

This is reflected, among other things, in increasingly frequent questions as to why we have reached this stage, was this the way it had to be, whose fault is it, and so on. There are no simple answers to these questions, as some would like. They can only be solved through a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the causes, which has been done in the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Speaking about the enormous results that our country achieved in the overall post-war development period, Dragoslav Markovic said:

I would like to remind all those today who talk in a fluster about crisis, that Communists should know that the building of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations is not a one-way path registering only ascents and results, but in many respects a contradictory process in which inconsistencies, difficulties, and crises have to be overcome.

When we speak of the complex economic situation in the country, we rightly emphasize our weaknesses, omissions, and inconsistencies. It should also be known, however, Markovic said, that the situation today would be much easier were it not for the unfavorable influences of the international economic factor. To illustrate this claim he cited the fact that Yugoslavia has had to pay almost $2.8 billion because of increased interest rates, a further $3 billion because of increased oil prices -- even though we imported less -- and another $1 billion because of exchange rate differences. If all this is borne in mind, Yugoslavia's foreign debt of $19 billion looks quite different. Negotiations with international financial organizations were successfully concluded last year and it is my personal conviction that this will be the case this year, too.

Of course, the president of the LCY Central Committee said, I would not for one minute think of shifting the causes of our difficulties to external territory. The basic reasons are in our country, just as it is up to us to find the most effective way of overcoming them.

In the view of Dragoslav Markovic, the most important tasks are -- change in the structure of the economy, market, and prices; productive employment; liquidation of unprofitable production; and the solution of social problems, which are bound to be present in all phases of our struggle for economic stabilization. The LC, of course, has a particular responsibility in all this. Being a Communist, he recalled, means being in the first ranks in all situations. Of course, the burden of responsibility has never been equally borne by all, and this time will be no exception. That is why the LC must be decisive in the ideopolitical differentiation of its ranks. The LC will not be weakened if uninvolved and inconsistent fighters leave it. On the contrary, it will be more open to those who are prepared to struggle for the further development of a socialist self-managing society. That is why the number of LCY members should not be crucial for us, but rather their involvement. In the words of Dragoslav Markovic, the most important thing in the coming period is to remain essentially on the course of the program of economic stabilization, to prepare the LC for carrying out its social role in the present conditions, to promote the functioning of the political system, and to conduct a constant struggle for the strengthening of Yugoslavia's international reputation.

Turning to certain criticism of the implementation of relations in the federation and the slowness in negotiating and reaching agreement, Markovic emphasized that the important question is from what positions these criticisms come. I believe, he said, that they are opposed to the self-managing concept of our federal community and that is why it is very important that the LC gives an ideological and political stamp to the analysis of the functioning of the political system. Moreover, the call for such analysis originated from the LCY.

Speaking about democratization within the LC, Dragoslav Markovic stated that democratic centralism is not applied sufficiently in practice, either in one direction or the other. We must allow the right to err when stands are being formulated, but we should not permit any errors when they come to be implemented. When we speak of responsibility today, we think primarily of the responsibility of the LC. It has enormous resposibility for the further development of self-management, but that responsibility does not and should not mean the denigration of all other institutions of socialist self-management. Its responsibility lies in the responsibility of Communists to strive for the full functioning of precisely these institutions. Our system is not a collection of errors and omissions. In every crisis situation there is hesitation and ideological disorientation, and thence the even greater obligation of the LC to be the factor to open up perspectives, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said among other things.

Following his speech there were, in contrast to the preceeding days, several very precise questions. They related mainly to the place and role of the LCY today to the fairly prevalent lack of responsibility in society, to the alienation of cadres policy, and so on. Thus, for example, Milorad Muratovic from Sarajevo asked when workers will achieve their constitutional right to elect their own director. In reply to this question Dragoslav Markovic said that democracy does not mean an uncontrolled force and that he could not imagine, for example, a gathering of 3,000 people where bids would be made for who should be director. Whatever the case, someone has to provide the initiative. The question is whether coordination bodies are the best solution. Perhaps they should be expanded but the choice of directors cannot be left to hazard, said Markovic.

KOSOVO COAL PRODUCTION STAGNANT, BELOW PLAN

AU081824 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 84 p 6

[Blagoje Komljenovic report]

[Summary] The lignite deposits in Kosovo are estimated at some 11 billion metric tons, which is over half of the overall Yugoslav lignite deposits. The exploitation of lignite in Kosovo began some 25 years ago. At the same time the construction of thermoelectric powerplants began at Obilic. These powerplants are now producing 1,468 MW, and to operate at full strength they need some 13 million metric tons of lignite annually. In addition, the drying plant needs 1.2 million metric tons of lignite, while 400,000 metric tons of lignite are processed into gas. For this reason, it was planned to produce 15-16 million metric tons of lignite in 1985.

One of the generating units of the Kosovo B thermoelectric power plant of 339 MW is already operating, while the other generating unit will begin test operations soon. Despite the fact that the completion of these generating units has been delayed by 3 years, there is no sufficient lignite for them and is not likely to be in the coming years.

The two Kosovo strip mines, Dobro Selo and Belavevac, have reduced rather than increased their lignite production. Last year, they produced only 7 million metric tons of lignite, while this year they plan to produce 8.1 million metric tons of lignite, and this is over 2 million metric tons less than needed.

The depth of the lignite seam at Kosovo coal mines is, on average, 41 meters, and to produce 1 metric ton of coal it is only necessary to remove 1.4 cubic meters of slag. Both strip mines also have the most modern equipment. However, a landslide at the Belacevac strip mine will reduce the lignite production by some 2 million metric tons this year. Experts believe that this landslide is the result of poor work organization and negligence.

There are three landslides at the Dobro Selo strip mine, and one of them represents a threat to production. Experts believe that within 2-3 years it will be possible to achieve a stable production of 7 million metric tons of lignite at the Belacevac strip mine, while production at the Dobro Selo strip mine has stagnated for years.

It is evident that in the next few years, only half of the installed capacities of the Kosovo thermoelectric powerplants will be used. The only solution would be to bring coal from other mines. The electric power thus will be more expensive, and this will still be a better solution than to spend foreign currency for electricity imports.

Experts have now proposed that another lignite strip mine, Sibovac, be opened, which would produce 12 million metric tons of lignite annually. At any rate, coal production in Kosovo will have to be approached more seriously and the present mistakes must not be repeated. The long-term program of energy development in Yugoslavia provides that Kosovo should be the greatest source of electricity, and for this reason investments for this purpose will be greatest in Kosovo. The possibility has even been mentioned of constructing thermoelectric powerplants of 8,700 MW or six times the present capacity, in Kosovo. This also is the road along which the province will more quickly leave the present underdevelopment behind.

SLOVENE ECONOMIC PANEL OBJECTS TO PRICE FREEZE

AU091854 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 8 Feb 84 p 2

[Janez Tusek report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 7 Feb -- The negotiations of the entire Yugoslav community on price policy, which lasted half a year and which crystallized in a uniform view, have been completely annulled with the Federal Executive Council's decision on the price freeze. This, among other things, was said at today's session of the Coordination Committee for Market and for Creating and Distributing Income of the Slovene Economic Chamber.

In this way the Federal Government, which did not pay attention to the economic situation and the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, has assumed responsibility for all consequences resulting from the recent price freeze. In this connection it is all the more inconvenient that the state, which has the right to take such a measure, allowed a distinctly unprofessionally prepared decision, one that is difficult to understand and explain. No past price freeze was so unclear. In addition, the date of its validity was later moved. Even if this had not happened, it is necessary to keep in mind that no price freeze yielded the results that the government hoped for. The consequences of the latest price freeze will perhaps be even worse than the consequences of earlier price freezes.

Consequently, the government will be responsible for interrupted trends in reproduction and for stagnation in production. An increase in the economy's losses and a reduced supply of the market will undoubtedly reflect such a poorly devised and carelessly prepared measure. Otherwise, the Slovene Economic Chamber decided to respect the decision, regardless of what it is like. Naturally, it is also necessary to immediately resolve the difficulties which prevent the implementation of the decision. It is necessary to assert exceptions in those economic branches in which damage will be most direct and worst (for instance, in agriculture, where a slaughter of livestock threatens because of the corn price). It is primarily necessary to say that the 6-month duration of the price freeze decision is unacceptable.

SERBIAN LC BODIES ON INCREASE IN NATIONALISM

AU091614 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Feb 84 p 3

[D. Radevic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Feb -- When they put the activity and tasks of the LC in furthering intranational relations on the agenda for their session today, the Commission for Intranational Relations of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the Marxist Center Section of the Central Committee had in mind to stimulate the discussion on current ideopolitical questions in theoretical and scientific research work on this topic in Serbia and Yugoslavia and to stimulate a more systematic and complete dealing with it. As Zika Radojlovic, who was in the chair, pointed out, nationalism is on the rise and it is on the rise in all communities. We cannot eradicate it by administrative measures or by political verbalism. Science is being abused and put in the service of nationalism, and the LC should strive for Marxist research in this field.

Dr Milo Bukic is of the opinion that intranational relations are a question of a key importance in the modern Yugoslav society. A national way of life has not yet been superseded in our country. Political situations very often dictate our stands to us. As such a (political) question, it could not become a topic for scientific discussions. The LCY has not learned enough from the nationalist euphoria in the early seventies.

There are dilemmas, in our country about some terms; nation, people, federal unit. And when it comes to interrepublican relations, we turn them into intranational ones. Even people in science and politics accept the identification of their interests with national interest, Dr Koca Joncic thinks. Just see who appears in the discussions on these questions on television. What is involved are personal connections. Dr Mirko Perovic [former president of the Federal Court, now member of the Council of the Federation] appears as a protector of the Serbian national idea. He knows everything about all problems and monopolizes discussion. Those people are now very loud who say: He is right; why do you attack him? Such an approach is impermissible.

Concluding today's discussion, Zika Radojlovic pointed out that it would not be good if what was said failed to be applied in the practice. In Serbia there is nationalism in culture, in the press, in feuilleton-writing, with individuals in the LC; it is hanging over our reality as a danger and demands an efficacious solution. This is why all progressive forces, especially scientific, should be gathered and organized, and discussions carried out at a session of the LC Central Committee or the SAWP republican conference as soon as possible. Considering the fact that too much rot has accumulated in culture, too, and that a veritable black wave has spread through it which we have to not only stop, but cut at the root, we have to clear this up, too, Radoljlovic said: